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OF CANADA

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NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA

AN AMAZING PROMOTION THAT HAILS FROM WINNIPEG.

Mr. F. H. Malcolm Blossoms Out Again—He has a Charter Under One Name, but Appropriates Another Title—The Result of the Agricultural Bank Syndicate—The Ground Floor Subscribers Handsomely Rewarded—The Watered Stock in the Proposed Bank.

The latest aspirant in the banking field is "The National Bank of Canada," and the energetic F. H. Malcolm, of Winnipeg, is evidently the mainspring of the movement. An elaborate prospectus has been issued for private circulation. It begins badly. The name has been appropriated without warrant. A scrutiny of the small type below the large caption reveals the fact that the proposed bank has been incorporated by Dominion Act in 1906, under the name of the Colonial Bank, with a capital of $3,000,000, and that application will be made next session to change the title to "The National Bank of Canada," and (if subscriptions justify) to increase the capital to $10,000,000. It is extremely unlikely that the Dominion Parliament will authorize any such name as "The National Bank of Canada." The appellation has been considered by more than one new bank, but has not been applied for, in view of the undoubted objection which would attach to it. While the term "National" has been granted to trust, insurance, or industrial companies, the necessity of adding the words "of Canada" to a bank's title makes the combination so misleading as to be objectionable. Yet Mr. Malcolm unblushingly makes out his application for shares in the name of "The National Bank of Canada," and has actually issued receipts to the "Foundation Shareholders" of the Agricultural Bank Syndicate under a name which does not belong to him.

This flotation had its origin a few years ago, when some eighty gentlemen subscribed $100 each to form a Western Bank, to be known as the Agricultural Bank. It was proposed to interest English capitalists, and with that end in view, J. H. Anderson, who was the "Co." of Hunter-Cooper & Co., a firm of promoters in Winnipeg, was sent to Great Britain. About $5,000 of the syndicate's money was absorbed in Mr. Anderson's expenses and fees, but with no material result. The project languished for a time, but last session a Dominion Act was secured for the Colonial Bank, and the directors named were G. F. Carruthers, Hon. Hugh John Macdonald, H. H. Beck, Robert Barclay, Wm. Pearson, W. M. Gibson, of Winnipeg, and Edward Brown, of Portage la Prairie. It is this charter which Mr. Malcolm proposes to galvanize into life for a consideration stated in the prospectus as $200 per month.

Outside of the name and the auspices of the broker and secretary, the proposal has other objectionable features. The original syndicate of the Agricultural Bank, for their $100, are to receive three fully paid-up shares in the National Bank (one preference and two common shares), and also $1,000 of fully-paid stock in the Canadian Banking Corporation, Ltd., of England, when incorporated. The first issue is to be 1,000 foundation 7 per cent. preference shares of $100 each, which will entitle the subscriber to a bonus of one fully-paid $100-share of common stock and $200 in the capital stock of the Canadian Banking Corporation of London, England, "when organized."

There are eighty-one members of the Agricultural Bank Syndicate mentioned in the prospectus, and these are to receive $200 of common stock as a bonus. There are to be 5,000 foundation preference shares, of which the present issue is 1,000, each carrying a bonus of $100 common stock, so that the amount of water in the "National Bank," if these shares were all subscribed, would be as follows:

81 Agricultural Syndicate shares carrying $200	$16,200
5,000 foundation pref. shares carrying bonus of $100	500,000
Total	$516,200

—a tolerably large amount of watered stock in a banking institution.

It is true that Mr. Malcolm does not say explicitly that the whole 5,000 foundation preference shares are to receive a bonus of one common share, but later on he covers that point by stating that "The foundation five thousand shares of common stock in both the Canadian Banking Corporation and in the National Bank of Canada, to be issued to the founders of the bank, in payment for their interests in the respective charters, may be in the stock of either or both banks, as the organizers may consider most convenient."

Then there is to be a commission of five per cent. in addition to actual expenses of organization on the capital allotted, to be applied to organization and brokerage. This, it is presumed, is to be the commission on the 5,000 preference shares. Then there is to be an over-riding commission of one per cent. upon the "capital subscribed," this capital being $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each, of which 5,000 are preference shares. This would appear to make $100,000 that are to be paid out in commissions, if the whole ten million were subscribed. On top of all this the common shares are to be issued at a premium of ten per cent.

The project is so unsound on its face that it seems highly improbable that the necessary powers can be obtained from the Dominion Parliament. Yet, Mr. Malcolm, with fine effrontery, says in a letter to the members of the Agricultural Bank Syndicate: "I beg to advise you that the name of the Agricultural Bank has been changed to the 'National Bank of Canada,' and that steps are now being taken to proceed with the immediate flotation of the bank under its new name and increased capital."

How far the original members of the Agricultural Bank Syndicate, which includes many prominent business men in the west, have agreed to the proceeding, The Post is not advised, but one member, who has been named in the charter of the Colonial Bank, as a director, informs The Post that he has never agreed to the proceeding and has not even acknowledged the present of the receipt for the preference stock and the bonus common stock.

It is, however, interesting to observe that the general issue of common shares which follows immediately upon the foundation issue of 5,000 preference shares, "is without bonus, and will be placed on the market in eastern Canada, the United States, and Europe, simultaneously, at 10 per cent premium ($110)." In the present condition of the market it does not seem likely that there will be any great demand for the common stock, which is not merely burdened with a premium, but with the bonus presents to the Agricultural Syndicate and the foundation preference shareholders.

The project appears so fantastic that one is surprised to find such a name as that of Capt. G. F. Carruthers stated as chairman. The "Bankers" mentioned on the prospectus are the Bank of British North America, Winnipeg, and the solicitors are Messrs. Macdonald, Haggart, Sullivan & Farr, of Winnipeg.

The Canadian Banking Corporation, Ltd., of London, England, is to be an affiliated bank of this great National Bank. It will have branches in four metropolitan cities in England, and other centres of capital on the continent of Europe. Its principal business will be agency business for the National Bank of Canada, and the receiving of money for deposit and investment in Canadian loans and securities. Mr. Malcolm does not state whether Western Canneries, on which better than 200 per cent. in dividends was promised, will be included in these investments. There should be a great rush of British investors to subscribe for shares in the Canadian Banking Corporation (Ltd.), as the amount of shares given away to subscribers to the National Bank will be $1,000,000, consisting of $1,000 to each of the Agricultural Syndicate, and $200 to the foundation preference shares.

A prospectus, emanating from Mr. Malcolm, of the Western Canneries and Moose Jaw Clay Company, would naturally present some modest statements, such as the following:

"Canada's great western banking institution.

"The bank is to be 'National' in every sense of the word, and its policy will be no discrimination in favor of eastern Canada as distinct from the centre and west of the Dominion.

"Strange as it may seem, there are no banks at present operating in the Dominion of Canada, permitted under their respective charters to transact the business absolutely essential to a large agricultural community, and stranger still, Canada is the only country in the world where such restrictions exist."

It is not surprising that the prospectus proposes that the bank shall lend on land, a proceeding absolutely prohibited under the Bank Act, which is evidently not good enough for the "National Bank," which aspires to operate along the lines of banks doing business in Australia and South Africa.

There is only one course open to anyone who has allied himself with a promotion of this extraordinary character.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

Commercial failures in the Dominion of Canada during the month of August, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were 112 in number, and $1,496,379 in amount of defaulted indebtedness. This compares with 88 failures in the same month last year, with liabilities of $696,631, and 99 in August, 1905, when the amount involved was only $346,337. While it is true that there was a considerable increase in number of defaults in the Dominion of Canada, the increase in liabilities was partly due to three failures of unusual magnitude. In manufacturing occupations there were 39 failures for $884,495, compared with 23 insolvencies last year, when the amount involved was $322,347. Trading failures numbered 70 for $590,684, against 65 suspensions last year, when liabilities aggregated $357,539. Three other commercial failures supplied a defaulted indebtedness of $21,200, whereas there were no defaults outside of the two principal classes in the corresponding month last year.

MACKAYS.

While the commercial situation in Canada is overcast and may reflect further on the stock market, this issue being international, may escape somewhat any local depression. It has been firm during the week. When the atmosphere clears it should be in shape for a material rise.

In an interview given to a Winnipeg newspaper, Mr. J. T. P. Knight, secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, said: "It seems to me that the country has for the time being outgrown its financial breeches, just as last spring it was found that it had become bigger than its transportation trousers."

THE SECURITY REVIEW

A CHANGE IN FEELING AT THE LARGE CENTRES.

Money is Easier—Still Very Scarce in Canada—The Improvement in New York Only Slightly Reflected Here—Commercial Situation Clouded in Canada—The Banks Are Hard Pressed—Notes on Leading Canadian Securities.

The improvement on Wall Street begun on Thursday was continued on Friday. Curiously, the increase in the Burlington dividend was assigned as the origin of the movement. The payment of 1 per cent. additional in Burlington common stock, with a bonus of 6 per cent., is purely a matter of bookkeeping. It will be recalled that when Burlington was purchased by Great Northern and Northern Pacific, in 1901, collateral trust bonds bearing 4 per cent. were issued to double the amount of the Burlington common stock, which was slightly over $110,000,000. The interest on the bonds has been, therefore, equivalent to 8 per cent. on the stock. The bond interest has always been paid out of the Burlington treasury, although the stock was nominally only bearing 7 per cent. As the difference between 7 and 8 per cent. has never been paid by the overholding roads, the present action is merely one of bookkeeping. London regarded it as of no significance. It is evident that on the American market the forced liquidation which caused the mid-August slump is over. The market required a pretext for the advance, which, in certain issues, in two days' time has, perhaps, been too rapid to hold, but it indicates a change of sentiment. The better outlook in the general money market is another feature, and it was thus expressed in a wire on Friday:

"The money situation is like this—the banks and trust companies have been holding their funds and loaning in the call money market, which has kept the call rate low. Since Cortelyou has promised to aid the money market, they have been putting out funds on time which has lowered the time rates and hardened a slight fraction only on the call rates, as the money is still here. There is no money going West as yet, and New York will not be called upon to furnish much, as the placing of funds through the West by the Government will stop more or less the drain from here. We do not think we are going to have any very high rates this fall."

The month of September on this side of the Atlantic is usually one of critical anticipation. Owing to the fact that crop conditions in America are pretty well determined, the money market is most actively considered. If there has been no unseasonable rise in prices during the summer, and if the money market has not been severely strained, September is usually a good month in which to buy stocks either for a turn in the autumn or for investment. In considering the situation as a whole, at present, the conclusion is forced upon the observer that while stocks may be bought cheaper, the man who invests in them at present will not be disheartened by any undue depreciation.

The Canadian situation is, however, perhaps more mixed than any other. The monetary stringency is more acute here than in London or New York, and gives no signs of solution. Our crops show a very considerable fall below the average of the past two years. Our banking resources have been severely taxed. Many of our mercantile and manufacturing firms in the buoyant growth of the country have expanded too rapidly. The commercial outlook is not at all clear. There are fears that through lack of funds new businesses may be badly pinched, and the banks are not in a position to help them through. On the other hand, the monetary outlook at the large English and American centres improves, and it would appear as if at length capital were showing evidence of an era of accumulation. Once surplus funds begin to form, they increase rapidly and silently. Canada being very much in the foreground, should be one of the first channels in which capital might seek an outlet, but that dispensation will not occur in time to ease the coming six months which mark a somewhat critical stage. For that reason one cannot speak with the same confidence in regard to the immediate trend of security prices in Canada. The great advantage is that the Canadian security list is pretty well sold out, and the decline since last November has been so severe as to discount a very great deal.

This year the money situation is perhaps, technically better on account of the unusual precautions that have everywhere been taken. Last September opened with call money in New York at 40 per cent., as compared with 4 per cent. as a high price this past week. The unexpected very frequently happens, and a very severe strain was anticipated this week, but in Wall Street money was distinctly easier, rates showed a declining tendency, and loans at six months on railroad collaterals could be secured at 6¼ per cent., whereas last week 7 per cent. was required. The readiness with which the American market moved up on Thursday, in spite of the Watson failure, and in response to the increase in the Burlington dividend from 7 to 8 per cent., with a bonus of 6 per cent., shows how thoroughgoing has been the previous liquidation. This process has been applied to Canadian stocks, but the prospect of our banks being compelled to press brokers further in October, is somewhat depressing. The greatest service that could now be done the country would be for one of our financial genuises to secure a large loan abroad on a large batch of our own dividend-paying securities as collaterial, and place the money at the disposal of the banks.

The Northwest crop returns go to confirm the position which The Financial Post has consistently taken. The Bank of Commerce's Winnipeg manager places the wheat yield at 80,811,000 bushels, while the Northwest Grain Dealers' Association estimates the crop at 82,000,000 bushels. These estimates are made at a date slightly earlier than the estimate contained in our Winnipeg letter this week, which makes the estimate from 65,000,000 to 70,000,000 bushels. The difference is explained probably by the fact that our Winnipeg correspondent has made a deduction for unripened wheat, and absolute destruction by frost. Of this seventy million bushels, it is too early as yet to say how much will be rendered of inferior grade by frost. In his price-capitulation, Mr. Aird, of the Bank of Commerce, has made allowance for a very considerable depreciation in the quality of wheat in placing the price at 75 cents a bushel. It looks as though the Northwest might have a cereal crop which will bring in about $85,000,000 to $90,000,000, and there is every reason to be satisfied if this is accomplished, although there is still a chance of further depreciation.

The statement made by President McEwing, of the Farmers' Association, that, provided the estimate that Ontario farm products reached the value of $250,000,000 in 1906, there would be a shortage this year of $80,000,000, has been questioned as largely guess work. Ontario crops have been worse this year than is generally supposed, but the prices have been so much improved that it is not easy to arrive at any proper estimate as yet. President McEwing was acting on the general calculation that crops were at least one-third below last year in quantity. He may, however, not have allowed for the very marked advance in prices, averaging in the principal cereals 30 per cent.

In their weekly market letter, Jaffray & Cassels say: A notable improvement in sentiment has occurred in the local market within the last few weeks. Some small declines have occurred in prices of bank stocks. This seems due to a recognition by investors that other first-class securities offer larger yields with equal security. High-class bonds can be bought at prices to return 5 per cent., and bonds and short term notes of American railways and industrial companies to yield from 5 to 7, and even as high as 8 per cent.

Under such monetary conditions the recent sale in London of C.P.R. debenture stock on about a 4 per cent. basis is a striking tribute to the credit of that company, and may also be taken as an opinion of English investors that if a trade reaction is approaching, Canada's prosperity is not likely to be seriously checked by it.

News from the Western wheat harvest tends to encourage a better feeling about the immediate future of the Canadian money markets. With the possibility of bad crops, and resulting failures to meet obligations, bankers' policy has been to store up funds in reserve in New York for such an emergency. A good harvest should release some of these funds. The same caution, however, which inspired their withdrawal, may be expected to govern their return to Canadian channels. Commercial demands will be most carefully scrutinized, and pending such scrutiny, it is not unreasonable to suppose that with returning confidence inspired by the removal of uncertainty over the harvest, some of these funds will be available for the stock market. The current low level of prices offers security on call loans, which may be expected to prove a strong rival to the demands from commercial sources, at least, until the prospects of the business world become more defined. Should confidence develop that no trade reaction is approaching, we believe this would first be reflected in a more buoyant stock market.

C. P. R.

The very serious acccident near Caledon, Ontario, on Tuesday, was reflected somewhat in Wednesday's quotations. With seven passengers killed and over 100 injured, the damage claims will be considerable. The net cost of the accident will probably be $250,000. The shares strengthened up again on Thursday and Friday. The floating supply of the stock is small and a borrowing premium continues in Wall Street.

Edmund Randolph, of New York, early in the week published his opinion:

"We are great believers in C.P.R., both for investment and speculation; it has undoubtedly a great future and is ably and honestly managed. Its technical speculative market position at present favors higher prices, in our opinion."

The proposal of the All Red Route is assuming more definite form. For fast steamships on the Atlantic, it is stated that a subsidy of £500,000 per annum is necessary, and Lord Strathcona is quoted as saying that the Dominion Government will bear one-half. It would seem more reasonable that the existing lines should be given the first opportunity of meeting the requirements, which, if any company can do, the C.P.R. is certainly in the most favorable position.

Dominion Steel.

The eastern directors paid a visit to Sydney this week to examine the plant. They included Senators Forget, Mackay and Mackeen, and Messrs. Elias Rogers, W. G. Ross, Wm. McMaster and George Caverhill. They were well pleased with the condition in which they found the plant. It is not unlikely that Hon. Justice Longley will give his decision shortly in the great trial. While there is a tremendous mass of evidence to digest, the question at issue resolves itself down to two individual points of law. Steel stocks have been quiet, compared to the previous week, but have retained their strength.

Winnipeg Electric.

It is an anomaly that the Winnipeg Electric Railway's new issue of stock at $66 2-3 per $100 share, one share of the new stock for every three shares of the old, has affected the price favorably. The rights selling at 25 are a shade or two better than the normal, and the stock should be selling at 165 to make this figure for the rights. The growth in earnings of this road in six years has been little short of marvellous, as the following comparison between 1901 and 1906, will show:

	1901	1906.
Gross	$309,399	$1,416,305
Expenses	173,218	701,963
Net	$136,181	$714,241

There has been a gain of nearly 400 per cent. in gross and net.

Toronto Rails.

Toronto Railway in August had the largest month in its history. The gross earnings were $319,797, or $33,961 better than the corresponding month last year. The gain on the eight months of 1907 is $233,720.

	Earnings.	Increase.
January ... .$	254,812	$ 18,683
February	233,860	23,328
March	264,304	30,490
April	261,608	30,574
May	279,773	31,241
June	283,622	30,743
July	300,591	34,699
August	319,797	33,961
Total, 8 months	$2,200,668	$233,720

The Montreal Star makes the suggestion that if the company were to publish monthly net statements similar to other traction companies the public might take more interest in the stock.

Twin City.

Twin City shows a gain in surplus for the first seven months of nearly $100,000. The comparative figures are as follows:

	1907.	1906.
July gross	$571,985	$522,949
Expenses...	271,236	236,117
July net	$300,749	$286,832
Chgs., taxes, & pfd. divs......	115,141	114,619
July sur ... ...$	185,608	$ 172,213
7 m. gross...	3,420,599	3,077,558
Expenses...	1,668,378	1,450,449
7 m. net	$1,752,221	$1,627,059
Chgs., taxes, & pfd. divs...	808,458	774,636
7 m. sur...	$945,763	$852,423

The earnings for the third week in August showed a decline of $49,401, but this is accounted for by the fact that in the corresponding week last year the earnings were abnormally high, owing to the convention of the Grand Army being held in Minneapolis, when the earnings made a jump of $74,844 over the previous week in 1905.

Hudson Bays.

The improved feeling in London at the beginning of the week was shown in the advance in Hudson Bay shares to 86. This is the period of the year when Bays make their most spectacular advances, but neither conditions in the Northwest nor the sales of land warrant any great boom this autumn.

AN ACCOMPLISHED CHAIRMAN.

Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the Canadian Pacific, began his business career selling oranges on the Illinois Central.

After that he sold books on the Alton. Yet he is one of the most accomplished of the big men of Canada.

He is a connoisseur on art and all things that pertain to it. He is himself a painter of rare ability, and he has fitted up in his house at Montreal a studio where he may be found at work on colors when he is not too busy in "the world of affairs."

He has also the most complete collection of orchids in the country. Six months ago he heard through his South American agent, of a new variety that grew in the forests of La Plata. He has at present two botanists after that orchid. When he gets it he will be happy for a month.—Busy Man's Magazine.

FRANCE'S STORES OF CAPITAL

CAN THEY BE ATTRACTED TO CANADA?

How it Might Be Accomplished—What Swiss and Belgian Banks Have Accomplished—The Republic's Enormous Wealth of Savings—Curious Tales of Small Hoardings—The Savings Are Over Seven Hundred Millions.

In a previous article, M. E. J. Buron, the Paris correspondent of The Financial Post, has written in detail of the tremendous resources of the French banks, and the almost stupendous treasury of savings of the French. A very considerable portion of these surplus funds have been employed by the financiers in new promotions covering many quarters of the globe, but as yet an infinitesimal fraction has been applied to Canada. Our correspondent in the following article discusses the possibility of Canada's attracting French funds.

Paris, August 27—From statistics established by M. Alf. Neymarch, the saving public owns about $20,000,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds. Including the funds deposited in the Mutual Societies, a sum of about $7,000,000,000 is laid by in the principal banks and savings banks. The yearly increase of deposits is about 10 per cent. in the banks; and 2¼ per cent. in the savings banks. While the increase in their stock holdings amongst the saving class is about 1½ per cent. per year, or nine time that of the savings.

All these figures, of course, represent facts. The fact reflected by the statistics, by the official reports, by the weekly reports of the operations of the savings banks, denote a state of things that is not known to exist in other countries. But one is safe in asserting that the real state of things is not altogether to be inferred by the examination of dry figures.

In order to fully study the question, one has to see by himself the exterior appearances; one has to be acquainted with the humble peasant, the country notary or village banker; a talk with them will instruct and sometimes amaze.

What if you hear, as I heard it from a banker, that a peasant woman three years after having lent 20,000 francs to a neighbor on the security of a receipt bearing four per cent., found out that it would have been safer to purchase some good stock, yielding 3½ per cent. She had not even taken a mortgage on her neighbor's land, as she did not wish to incur expense.

What if you were told by an ex-minister of the French Government that the biggest banks of France would sometimes go to the government or to a minister, and say: "We have about 60 to 80 millions of dollars in our vaults that we do not know what to do with presently."

What if people would say to you occasionally as you travel, or live in the country: "The late parish priest died leaving no will, but over $80,000 in his mattress."

When one knows that the parish priest is ordinarily a poor and charitable man, one naturally wonders. There is no matter for wonder, because every Frenchman, no matter how poor he is, becomes an heir one day or another, to one or more relatives who have saved money.

The woolen stocking is not a legendary tale.

How then reach these sources of abundance and wealth? The people of France are very cautious, while at the same time very impressionable and easily convinced. What he hears from one side, he does not often care to doubt, but when another tale is told him that contradicts the first one, he gets troubled and withdraws entirely. So having thus been often courted and deceived financially, he became cautious.

I believe a direct appeal to his capital by a foreign corparation is not the proper course to follow. The French institutions would object and cause the financial and political press to criticise so much that, in spite of the established reputation of the corporation, the confidence aroused will be tardy.

There are two ways of doing it:

First—That in which the Swiss and Belgian banks have succeeded and which consists in securing secretly the assistance of some important employe of the big French banks, and canvass personally through the country with him.

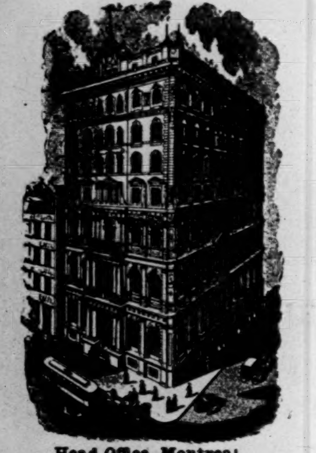
Second—By acting in company with a good, well-patronized French institution, which covers the foreign corporation with her guarantee, reputation and moral as well as material firmness. The second plan necessitates a good deal of capital and organization, but I believe it is a more profitable and satisfactory system.

E. J. BURON.

THE U. E. BANK OF BELLEVILLE.

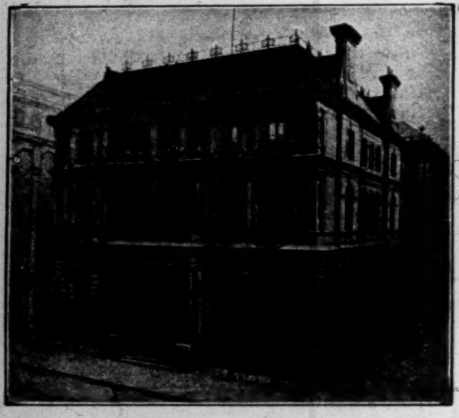
The United Empire Bank has opened its new quarters in Belleville, where it occupies offices on Front street. The interior is finished in natural oak and is handsomely equipped. The ladies' room, which has become quite a feature of this branch, is convenient and attractive. The United Empire Bank has the advantage of possessing at Belleville a manager, in Mr. J. P. C. Phillips, who has had a long experience in the banking and loan business in that city.

BANK OF MONTREAL
(ESTABLISHED 1817)
Incorporated By Act of Parliament
Capital (all paid up), $14,400,000.00. Rest, $11,000,000.00. Undivided Profits, $422,689.98
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., Honorary President; Hon. Sir George A. Drummond, K.C.M.G., President; E. S. Clouston, Esq., Vice-President; A. T. Paterson, Esq., R. B. Angus, Esq., E. B. Greenshields, Esq., James Ross, Esq., Hon. Robt. Mackay, Sir William C. Macdonald, R. G. Reid, Esq.
E. S. Clouston, General Manager. A. Macnider, Chief Inspector, and Superintendent of Branches.
H. V. Meredith, Assistant General Manager, and Manager at Montreal.
C. Sweeny, Superintendent of Branches, British Columbia. W. E. Stavert, Superintendent of Branches, Maritime Provinces.
F. J. Hunter, Inspector N. West and Br. Col. Branches. E. P. Winslow, Inspector Ontario Branches.
D. R. Clark, Inspector Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.
BRANCHES IN CANADA
Province of Ontario.—Alliston; Almonte; Aurora; Belleville; Bowmanville; Brantford; Brockville; Chatham; Collingwood; Cornwall; Deseronto; Eglinton; Fenelon Falls; Fort William; Goderich; Guelph; Hamilton; Hamilton, Sherman Ave.; Holstein; King City; Kingston; Lindsay; London; Millbrook; Mount Forest; Newmarket; Ottawa; Ottawa, Bank Street; Ottawa, Hull, P. Q.; Paris; Perth; Peterboro; Picton; Port Arthur; Port Hope; Queensville; Sarnia; Stratford; St. Marys; Sudbury; Toronto—Front Street, Yonge Street, Wellington Street, Queen Street, Richmond Street, Carlton Street; Trenton; Tweed; Wallaceburg; Warsaw; Waterford.
Province of Quebec—Buckingham; Cookshire; Danville; Fraserville; Grand Mere; Lake Megantic; Levis; Montreal—Head Office, Hochelaga, Papineau Avenue, Point St. Charles, Seigneurs Street, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, St. Henri, West End, Westmount; Quebec; Quebec, Upper Town, St. Roch's; Sawyerville.
Province of New Brunswick—Andover; Bathurst; Chatham; Edmunston; Fredericton; Grand Falls; Hartland; Moncton; Shediac; St. John; Woodstock.
Province of Nova Scotia—Amherst; Bridgewater; Canso; Glace Bay; Halifax; Halifax, North End; Lunenburg; Mahone Bay; Port Hood; Sydney; Wolfville; Yarmouth.
Northwest Provinces—Altona, Man.; Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Indian Head, Sask.; Lethbridge, Alta.; Oakville, Man.; Portage la Prairie, Man.; Raymond, Alta.; Regina, Sask.; Rosenfeld, Man.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge; Winnipeg, Logan Avenue.
Province of British Columbia—Armstrong; Chilliwack; Enderby; Greenwood; Kelowna; Nelson; New Denver; New Westminster; Nicola; Rossland; Summerland; Vancouver; Vancouver, Westminster Ave.; Vernon; Victoria.
IN NEWFOUNDLAND: ST. JOHN'S, Bank of Montreal. BIRCHY COVE, Bay of Islands, Bank of Montreal.
IN GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON, Bank of Montreal, 46-47 Threadneedle Street, E.C. (F. W. Taylor, Manager.)
IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK (R. Y. Hebden, W. A. Bog, J. T. Molineux, Agents), 31 Pine Street. CHICAGO, Bank of Montreal (J. M. Greata, Manager). SPOKANE, Wash., Bank of Montreal
IN MEXICO: MEXICO, D.F. (T. S. C. Saunders, Manager.)
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN
LONDON, The Bank of England.
" The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.
" The London and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
" The National Provincial Bank of Eng, Ltd.
LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Ltd.
SCOTLAND, The British Linen Company Bank, and Branches
BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, The National City Bank.
" The Bank of New York, N.B.A.
" National Bank of Commerce of New York
BOSTON, The Merchants' National Bank.
BUFFALO, The Marine Natl. Bank, Buffalo
SAN FRANCISCO, The First National Bank.
" " The Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd.



Head Office, Montreal

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1864
President—Sir H. Montagu Allan
Vice President—Jonathan Hodgson, Esq.
E. F. Hebden, General Manager
Capital Paid-up - - $6,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits 4,034,256
Total Assets - - 53,000,000
120 Branches and Agencies in Ontario Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.
A General Banking Business Transacted.
Special attention given to collections
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
AT ALL BRANCHES.



HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

THE MOLSONS BANK
Capital paid up, $3,322,995
Reserve Fund, - 3,322,995
JAMES ELLIOT - General Manager
A. D. DURNFORD - Chief Inspector
61 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

THE METROPOLITAN BANK
Capital Paid up - - - - - $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - $1,183,713.23
DIRECTORS:
S. J. MOORE, PRESIDENT. D. E. THOMSON, K.C., VICE-PRESIDENT.
HIS HONOR SIR W. MORTIMER CLARK, K.C.
THOMAS BRADSHAW JOHN FIRSTBROOK JAMES RYRIE
Head Office: TORONTO
W. D. ROSS, GENERAL MANAGER.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA
Capital Authorized, $4,000,000
Capital paid up, $2,482,000 Rest and undivided profits, $2,045,894
DIRECTORS:
F. X. ST. CHARLES, ESQ., - - - President
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, ESQ., M.P. - - - Vice-President
HON. J. D. ROLLAND, ESQ. J. A. VAILLANCOURT, ESQ.
A. TURCOTTE, ESQ. E. H. LEMAY, ESQ. J. M. WILSON, ESQ.
J. A. PRENDERGAST, General Manager. C. A. GIROUX, Manager
HEAD OFFICE - - - MONTREAL
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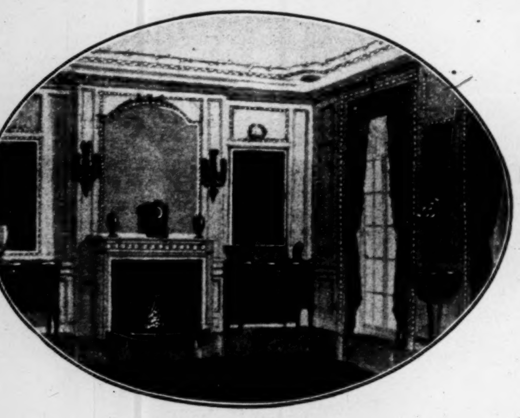
BRANCHES:—Berthierville, P.Q., Edmonton, Alta., Joliette, P.Q., Laprairie, P.Q., Louiseville, P.Q., Quebec, P.Q., Quebec, St. Roch, Sorel, P.Q., Sherbrooke, P.Q., St. Boniface, Man., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., St. Jacques L'Achigan, P.Q., St. Jerome, P.Q., St. Pierre, Man., Three Rivers, P.Q., Valleyfield, P.Q., Vankleek Hill, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

11 King W., Toronto



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SHORT CROP, POOR QUALITY

SIXTY-FIVE MILLION BUSHELS OF INFERIOR GRADE

Is now a Fair Estimate of the Western Crop—Cutting in Manitoba—Average Yield From 10 to 12 Bushels—Saskatchewan is Very Late—Looks as if Some Grain Will Never Ripen—The West is, However, prepared for the Worst.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.

The past two weeks have not been favorable for the ripening of the Western grain crops. We have said for some time that it was necessary that there should be hot, dry weather during August in order to mature the wheat and counteract the lateness which has been the chief characteristic of the crop from the outset. The whole month of August has been unfavorable, and particularly so the two last weeks. There has been an unusual quantity of rain and hardly any sunshine, so that the crops have been at a standstill and this in a year when they needed to ripen faster than usual. Besides this delay, there is no doubt that the frosts which took place on Aug. 20 and 21 have done considerable damage. The exact extent, it is impossible to tell at present, and, of course, country correspondents say that very little harm was done.

Many Degrees of Frost.

We know of one elevator company which instructed each of its agents to keep a jar of water out of doors and to notify the head office by wire if it were frozen over. Fifteen per cent. of their agents reported that they had found ice. Now, water in a jar will not freeze over unless there have been several degrees of frost, so that it may be taken for granted that there has been damage already over fully fifteen per cent. of the country. Wheat will sometimes stand a few degrees of frost, but, when it is severe enough to form ice, damage must result, no matter what stage the grain is in. In some cases, it is the grade that will suffer and a farmer will have frosted wheat in place of No. 1 Northern, and will receive from 10 to 20 cents a bushel less for it than if his crop had graded properly. In other cases, the loss from frost may be far more severe, and there are many farmers throughout the West this year who will be lucky to get sufficient for seeding next crop.

Harvesting Under Way.

In Manitoba, harvesting is well under way in most districts, and taken on the average the yield will run from ten to twelve bushels to the acre. In Saskatchewan, the crops are very much better to look at, but have still to face the risks of further frosts. We hoped that cutting would begin in this Province by Sept. 1, but the cloudy cool weather of the past fortnight has made this impossible, and the latest reports state that it will require warm weather from now till Sept. 15 to mature the crop.

Saskatchewan Very Late.

It is extremely disappointing to have to keep putting the harvest date for Saskatchewan later from time to time, and we must realize now that if it has to be postponed much longer a great deal of it will never ripen at all. In other words, if the weather is not favorable for the next fifteen days, the crop is likely to be of less value than that of Manitoba.

Poor in Quantity and Quality.

It is not possible to give a reliable estimate in bushels, when conditions still remain so uncertain, but we would venture a guess that there will be harvested between 65 and 70 million bushels of wheat, of which we think fully the half will be of inferior grade, on account of frost. The crop last year was 95 million bushels, of splendid quality. The price, of course, will be fully fifteen to twenty cents a bushel higher this year, but this will only apply to the grain which is properly matured, and which will grade well. Frosted grain will not be higher in price than the crop of last year, and may be considerably lower, if it is badly frosted. Thus it will be seen that a short crop on account of frost damage is worse than a shortage from other causes, because the quality suffers as well as the yield. The uncertainty that has all along been felt about this season's results, has caused the millers and grain merchants to hold large stocks of the old crop, so as to make sure of a supply of good wheat in case the new should not turn out to be good for milling. The stocks at Fort William and Port Arthur on Aug. 23 were 7,123,297 bushels, as compared with 909,867 bushels this time last year. It is likely that huge quantities of wheat will be carried at these ports until next summer—that is, until there is some indication of how next year's crop is going to turn out.

The Telegraph Strike.

The telegraph strike has impeded business in Winnipeg in perhaps greater degree than the rest of Canada. It has been impossible to communicate with certainty with points in the United States. Fortunately, the men on the Canadian lines have not struck, so business with Western towns has not been interfered with. Some firms have managed to communicate with New York by telegraphing to Montreal and having the message sent on by telephone.

Peace and Labor.

Labor Day is always a big day in Winnipeg. The unions are particularly strong in this city and the big parade on the morning of Labor Day is always a demonstration of the numbers that are members. In fact, Winnipeg is probably the greatest union city in the Dominion. The conditions have been such that the men have been able to command the situation, and the rate of wages has been kept higher than in any other city. While having no quarrel with unionism as such, believing that it has made for progress in the world, and that it is responsible for the betterment in the present conditions of the working man, nevertheless, there is a tyranny of labor as well as a tyranny of capital, and the unions of Winnipeg have in the past carried matters too far, especially in refusing to arbitrate when there was no question as to the impartiality of the arbitrators. At present there are no labor troubles, and to-day's demonstration is in a perfectly friendly spirit.

Prepared for the Worst.

The financial conditions have not changed in the West. Money remains as tight as ever, and this year it will be necessary for the farmer to economize and only buy what he can pay cash for. The banks have no more money to lend the wholesaler, who, consequently, cannot sell goods to the retail store, except for cash, and the retail store in its turn will have to watch the credit it gives the farmer. For the past three months everyone has been warned about the tightness of money, and people have had ample time to cut down their expenses and put their houses in order. If the crop does turn out badly, a reduction in expenses will enable the West to pull through till another year without much hardship, whereas if the crop had looked well all summer, and had met with a sudden calamity, the country would have suffered much more.

BANK BOOKKEEPING.

It Can Now Be Done Largely By Mechanism—The New Contrivances That Accomplish This.

That almost every operation involved in keeping the books of a bank, from those of a great metropolitan concern to those of a village institution can be done from first to last by machinery is no longer a fantastic theory or hazy experiment, but a fact in daily demonstration. The revolution has been gradual, but none the less sure, and the stability of the new system is attested in more ways than one; not the least of these being the fact that institutions equipped with it are coming to regard the older methods as crude, cumbersome and deservedly obsolete.

The machine which has made possible this radical departure has, at first glance, much of the appearance of an ordinary typewriter, and as a matter of fact, it is a writing machine, but one with such features added to and incorporated in its mechanism as to immediately arrest and hold the attention of all interested in progressive business systems and the elimination of the tardy, roundabout, and very often inaccurate, methods of manual work. Of these features, the principal ones, are: the adding and tabulating mechanisms, and the book-recording desk adjustment.

Writing upon a flat surface or "platen" (as distinguished from the round cylinder of the typewriter) the machine accommodates books bound in the ordinary way, from the heaviest ledger down, by means of a device whereby the book is sunk into the desk, the page desired for writing being turned over the platen, a carbon sheet provided for copies of all matter written. Or it can, with equal facility and convenience, accommodate loose leaves, made in duplicate, one sheet to serve as a depositor's statement, and the other to be filed later in binders made for the purpose, as part of the bank's records. By means of the adding mechanism all figures set down are automatically added and proven. The totals can be carried from one column to another, the debits in black; the credits in red, or vice versa, each machine being provided with an adjustable two-color ribbon. The adding registers, which are about an inch in width and are fixed upon a rod at the back of the machine, will add in any column, upon any part of the writing surface of the sheet. Registers to the number of twenty can be operated upon each machine.

In this way the listing of cheques, the issuing of collection letters, the posting of depositors' accounts, and all the work of the individual ledger, credit and debit journal, daily balances, etc., can be accomplished with an accuracy and facility unknown under the old methods.

The methods and machines described are those of the Elliott-Fisher Company, whose general offices are located at 329 Broadway, New York City, with branch offices throughout the world.

PROUD TO BE A CANADIAN.

A Canadian abroad never feels so proud of his country as when he hears her products praised by foreigners.

Our cheese is now spoken of in the highest terms, our wheat said to be the finest in the world, and lately another of our natural products is gaining us a reputation. Reference is made to our splendid mineral water, radnor.

Constantly Englishmen are heard to express surprise that there should be any other water used in this country when nature has given us the very finest mineral water in the world, radnor.

All strangers remark that radnor makes the best of mixers.

Canadian Pacific Railway 3½ per cent. land grant loan stock, payable 1938, has been added to the list of stocks in respect whereof, the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act of 1900 have been complied with.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO ESTABLISHED 1867
B. E. WALKER, President.
ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager,
A. H. IRELAND, Superintendent of Branches
Paid-up Capital, $10,000,000
Rest, - - - - 5,000,000
Total Assets, - 113,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Hon. Geo. A. Cox, Joseph W. Flavelle, Esq. H. D. Warren, Esq.
Matthew Leggat, Esq. A. Kingman, Esq. Hon. W. C. Edwards
James Crathern, Esq. Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Z. A. Lash, Esq., K. C.
John Hoskin, Esq., K.C., LL.D. Frederic Nicholls, Esq. E. R. Wood, Esq.
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Wm. Gray and H. B. Walker, Agents
Toronto Branch
M. Morris, Manager
C. Cambie, Asst. Manager
London (England) Branch: 2 Lombard Street, E.C.
S. Cameron Alexander, Manager
Branches in Every Province of Canada and in the United States and England.
This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business, including the issue of Letters of Credit and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will negotiate or receive for collection bills on any place where there is a bank or banker.
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The Bank of England; The Bank of Scotland; Lloyds Bank, Limited; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited

The Dominion Bank
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONT.
Capital Paid-up - - - - - - $3,600,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - 4,565,000
Deposits by the Public - - - - 35,000,000
Total Assets - - - - - - 50,000,000
DIRECTORS.
E. B. OSLER, M.P., President
WILMOT D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
A. W. AUSTIN JAS. CARRUTHERS J. J. FOY, K.C., M.L.A.
W. R. BROCK R. J. CHRISTIE A. M. NANTON
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager
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Branches and Agents throughout Canada
Commercial and Travellers Letters of Credit issued available in all parts of the World

THE BANK OF TORONTO
Incorporated 1855
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.
Capital - - - $4,000,000
Rest - - - 4,500,000
Assets - - - 37,000,000
ACCOUNTS opened for firms, corporations and business men.
MONEY LOANED to responsible people.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for Travellers or for Importers, containing every facility for safe and convenient banking.
INTEREST paid on Savings Deposits.
EFFICIENCY and SATISFACTORY SERVICE will be found in every department of our business.
70 Branches in Ontario, Quebec and the West
CORRESPONDENTS IN
NEW YORK - - - National Bank of Commerce
CHICAGO - - - - First National Bank
LONDON, ENG. - London City and Midland Bank
THE BANK OF TORONTO

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103 Bay Street
President---Ven. Archdeacon Sweeny, D.D.
Hon. Treas.---Col. John I. Davidson.
Everyone is requested to report any case of cruelty promptly, so that it may be investigated.
TELEPHONE M. 1958
Contributions for the work earnestly requested.
Dora Speers, Secretary

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OF CANADA
Head Office, 50 Yonge Street, Toronto
THIS BANK IS EQUIPPED TO TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AND WILL, THEREFORE, WELCOME ACCOUNTS OF FIRMS, CORPORATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS, TO WHOM IT ASSURES COURTEOUS TREATMENT AND EVERY FACILITY CONSISTENT WITH PRUDENT AND CONSERVATIVE BANKING METHODS.
F. W. BROUGHALL
General Manager.

United Empire
Bank of Canada
"This Bank shows a steadily increasing patronage, due to its strength, conservatism and general policy. If you have in mind the opening of a new account, either savings or checking, we cordially invite you to become a depositor"
George P. Reid, General Manager

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Founded 1882
Largest Circulation of any Financial Paper in America $1 a month; $12 a year. DOW, JONES & Co., Publishers, 44 Broad St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA
INCORPORATED 1869

Capital paid up - - - $3,900,000
Reserve - - - $4,390,000
Total Assets - - - $46,400,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL
EDSON L. PEASE, General Manager

Seventy-nine Branches in Canada
St. John's, Newfoundland
Eight Agencies in Cuba Agency at San Juan, Porto Rico
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The BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE
Will do for you.

It will select the timely, interesting, and entertaining articles from the CURRENT issues of the world's magazines and periodicals.
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Write for a sample copy TO-DAY.

The BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE
Toronto

Canadian Bank Loans in N. Y.

ARE USUALLY ON GOOD MIXED COLLATERAL.

Rather Than Individual Stocks—Our New York Correspondent on Our Loans There—An Expensive Year in Business—Big Financiers Are Resting.

New York, Sept. 4.—Very gingerly now are the financial writers in this city approaching the question of the stock market's immediate or somewhat more distant future. Not many weeks ago many were freely and more or less confidently predicting this or that for the course of prices. It has not taken them long to find out that the factors at present paramount are so altogether different from any that have ever before existed that their effect on public sentiment cannot be measured by any standards they have in stock. You may reckon without your host, and still have a fair chance of coming out with opinions fully verified. But when your host is of a character so entirely different from any other host that ever existed as in the present case, and you cannot make one correct guess as to his next move, the position of the predicter is somewhat deplorable, and one that has left the craft cautious to the extent of almost complete silence. In short, it has come to be considered a very rash thing to make predictions as to the future course of stocks.

Money.

Just as it is money that animates a certain domestic animal, so it is money that makes the stock market go. Money is the key note of the situation. You read one week about money being in more abundant supply, and another week about the conditions being more stringent. As a matter of fact, the bankers themselves are uncertain about the situation. They do not care to encourage the purchase of large blocks of stocks when they see how difficult it is to induce the general speculative public to enter the market. You may buy stocks and "wash" them to a higher level, but in the end to whom are they to be sold? If the public won't buy as formerly, who will take them? This is, in effect, the argument of the money lenders. And, viewed in the light of the past year's trading, it reflects a sound, sensible position.

Business Conditions.

Big corporations, as well as private individuals, are retrenching. They see the necessity of such a course. The expansion of business has gone forward the last two years by leaps and bounds. But those in many cases who have achieved large business expansion, have had to pay dearly for it. There was never a time in the history of the country when it cost as much to do business as it has cost this year.

Large Gross, But Small Net.

No better illustration of this fact has lately been given than the annual report of the American Locomotive Co. For the past year the gross earnings of this concern increased $6,967,609, but the expenses in the same time increased $6,659 010. This left a net increase of only $308,599. Many other corporations have had similar experiences. Not a few have had much less satisfactory results. Wages of employes have been increased, and material of all sorts has advanced and it has been difficult in many cases to secure adequate increases in prices to offset the increased cost of production. The railroads have made large increases in wages. Passenger rates have, in quite a few instances, been reduced. It is true that freight rates have been increased, but it is doubtful if that increase has been sufficient to compensate for the increased cost of operation.

Crops.

Reports of the great staple crops, cotton, wheat and corn, are still more or less satisfactory. That is one of the brightest spots in the situation. So long as the results of the harvest are good, there need be no special worry about the speculative, spectacular features of the conditions of business.

Canadian Bank Loans in New York.

Your correspondent has made some enquiry this week in New York as to the loans of Canadian banks in this country. As to the safety of such loans, perhaps, there has never been any question. It might be mentioned here, however, that the Canadian loans are on security the value of which is above suspicion. More than that, the loans are generally made, when the security is stock collateral, on the soundest of banking principles. Canadian banks do not loan money in large sums on individual stocks. They make loans on mixed collateral, a little railroad stock and bonds, some industrial bonds, or standard stocks, and, perhaps, some traction security. In such a case when the market breaks, there is always less likelihood of a general depreciation in any lot of such collateral, owing to the mixed or miscellaneous nature of the security.

An Element of Safety.

There is another feature of the loaning of money by Canadian banks in this country which should not be overlooked. Suppose there should arise in Canada a contingency in which it became necessary for the Canadian banks to turn some of their liquid assets at once into ready cash. If the money were loaned entirely on Canadian securities then in such a contingency it would be necessary to force the liquidation of the Canadian stocks. Stocks represent, as a rule, industrial, mercantile or financial undertakings. A forced liquidation of securities would cause depression in values and impairment in the intrinsic worth of leading securities that would undoubtedly have the effect of shaking confidence in the enterprises represented by these securities. On the other hand, should it at any time become necessary for the Canadian banks to immediately get in hand large sums of money, this could at once be arranged by calling in their loans made in New York, a course that would in no way disturb the Canadian markets.

A Technical Situation.

The position of the market is at the present a technical one, and it is apparent that it will require time and patience to extricate it from its present rut. The big financiers are not now disposed to force matters and seem content to rest on their oars and await developments, no one venturing to predict how momentous these developments may be when they materialize.

A. J. CANUCK.

THE COBALT OUTLOOK.

Several Mines Waiting for the Concentrators—The Shipping Record for Eight Months.

For the last week in August the Coniagas resumed its leadership in the shipping mines of Cobalt. The Buffalo also appears for 100,000 pounds of rich ore. The shipments for August show the Nipissing the largest producer for the month, with over 500 tons, and this happened at a time when that property's stock was at its lowest ebb in the market.

In the shipments for the first eight months of the year, Coniagas still holds the lead. The figures given below are an excellent guide to the production of the camp. Now that the first eight months have passed one can, by regard to these tables, form a conclusion as to the most active properties.

Circumstances, however, may prevail to retard shipping in individual cases. The McKinley-Darragh, for example, has been almost a non-producer, but the management have been waiting for the concentrator, which will soon be in full operation.

The Cobalt Central makes the same claim. This property has been highly exploited in New York and London, but in spite of an extravagant press campaign, the investor would do well to wait until he sees the result of the concentrating plant. It is claimed by the press agent that the property has been a pioneer in installing a concentrator, and in developing the mine along economical lines. This week an attempt was made on the New York Curb to galvanize the shares into activity, and the statement was made that there were buying orders from the London syndicate, of which the Earl of Chesterfield is acclaimed as the head.

Foster has shown some strength and there appears to be a demand. Coniagas has shown the most improvement, and well deserves its market appreciation. The O'Brien has not been a large producer of late, but is improving its equipment and getting in readiness for more active operations for the winter months. La Rose people continue their waiting policy and are shipping only in sufficient quantity to pay current expenses. A record of the camp shipments follows:

Week Ending Aug. 31.

	Lbs.
Coniagas	160,500
Buffalo	100,000
Nipissing	65,140
Trethewey	65,000
Kerr Lake	61,000
Total	451,640

	Year to date.
Coniagas	4 367,660
Nipissing	3,805,340
O'Brien	2,285,381
Buffalo	1,664,300
Trethewey	1,210,718
La Rose	968,303
Silver Queen	652,418
Kerr Lake	373,780
Foster	256,350
Townsite	202,230
Green Meehan	196,790
Temiskaming	173,511
Cobalt Central	141,877
McKinley-Darragh	140,000
Right of Way	134,530
Nova Scotia	96.000
Hudson Bay	90,670
Colonial	74,250
University	61,385
Red Rock	40,000
Drummond	44,090
Silver Leaf	43,518
Imperial	37,350
Total lbs.	17,060,251
Total tons	8,530.12

The shipments by months are:

	July.	August.
Coniagas	1,178,390	288,640
Nipissing	226,695	1,020,763
O'Brien	......	61,000
Buffalo	240,000	380,000
Trethewey	50,000	65,000
La Rose	140,115	148,405
Silver Queen	87,000	176,000
Kerr Lake		124,780
Foster	52,000	64,000
McKinley-Darragh	80,000	......
Cobalt Townsite	......	66,000
Temiskaming	......	119,011
Hudson Bay	45,170	......
Colonial	34,250	74,250
Silver Leaf	43,518	......
Imperial	37,530	66,000
Total lbs.	2,214,668	2,579,599
Total tons	1,107.33	1,289.75

	May. Lbs.	June. Lbs.
Coniagas	682,920	1,589,640
O'Brien	557,290	64,520
Nipissing	433,310	477,450
Trethewey	229,020	224,200
Buffalo	82,770	281,130
Hudson Bay	55,500	....
Temiskaming	54,500	....
Townsite	46,070	....
Silver Queen	44,000	124,580
Cobalt Central	40,000	....
Right of Way	1,400	129,330
La Rose	....	316,216
Kerr Lake	....	94,000
Colonial	....	40,000
Drummond	....	44,090
Foster	..	40,000
	2,226,780	3,425,156

	March.	April.
Nipissing	565,801	
O'Brien	403,470	389,160
Buffalo	241,400	40,000
Trethewey	296,440	167,410
Coniagas	127,920	217,350
La Rose	65,000	
Green-Meehan		67,200
Cobalt Central	34,920	
Foster		
Kerr Lake		80,000
Cobalt Townsite	43,000	
McKinley-Darragh		
Red Rock	40,000	
Right of Way	3,800	
Totals lbs.	1,821,751	961,120

	Jan.	Feb.
Nipissing	623,701	457,620
O'Brien	419,831	390,110
Buffalo	240,000	1,564,300
Trethewey		178,[illegible]
Coniagas	174,220	108,580
La Rose	123,500	175,067
Silver Queen	125,683	94,885
Green Meehan	61,210	68,380
Foster	48,600	56,750
Kerr Lake		75,000
Cobalt Central		66,957
University	61,385	
McKinley-Darragh	60,000	
Cobalt Townsite	47,160	
Nova Scotia		30,000
Total lbs.	2,019,290	1,821,997

A permit has been taken out for the new Bank of Commerce branch in Brantford, to cost $24,700.

The Royal Bank has opened a new branch at Alberni, B.C.

BANK OF
NOVA SCOTIA
INCORPORATED 1832

Capital - - - - $3,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - $5,250,000

Head Office: HALIFAX, N.S.
General Manager's Office TORONTO

A general banking business transacted

Savings Accounts opened by deposit of $1 or over.
Interest added four times a year

FOR THE INFORMATION OF DEPOSITORS
This is the only Bank having its Head Office in Canada that submits its books and statements to examination by strictly independent auditor.

ESTABLISHED 1873
THE STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA
Head Office, - - - - Toronto

BANKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES
The accounts of Commercial, Manufacturing and Business firms solicited.
Special attention given to the collection of notes and other commercial paper in all parts of the world.
Savings Bank Department in connection with all Branches

THE BANK OF OTTAWA
Head Office: Ottawa, Ont.

Capital, - - - - - - $3,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits, - - 3,236,513

Branches and Agents throughout the Dominion of Canada.
Savings Department in connection with all Branches.
GEORGE BURN, General Manager

GET IN TOUCH WITH ME—

I specialize in UNUSUAL investment opportunities in solid industrial enterprises.

Just now I know of several things that offer a very rare chance to the man with a few hundreds—straight-out industrial investments of the kind only a few people hear of in time to buy shares at bed-rock prices. Write to me if you have any idle money that you might put to work on the right terms.

BENJAMIN BURLAND
FINANCIAL AGENT
303 Board of Trade Building, MONTREAL

ALFRED B. WILLIS
Mining Engineer
23 Toronto Street, TORONTO

THE RUBY SILVER MINING & DEVELOPING CO., LIMITED
Capital $500,000 Treasury $100,000
SHARES 50 cents.
Adjoins Green-Meehan and Red Rock properties in Bucke Township
Particulars on application
Hutchinson, Lloyd & Co., Room 24 Ottawa Bank Building, Montreal

SOME REASONS WHY
the confidence of the Canadian public in
The Mutual Life OF CANADA
was never so great as at present—

(1) Because the Company's record has been clean throughout the 37 years it has been in operation.
(2) Because its plans of insurance are up-to-date and just what the insuring public requires.
(3) Because its policy-holders are eminently well satisfied with the results realized under their policies.
(4) Because the general public is beginning to find out the good things the Company has in store for its policy-holders, and
(5) Because, being purely mutual, its policy-holders are more than customers—they are co-partners in the Company—sharing equitably in all its benefits.

Write Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.,
80

THE FINANCIAL POST

OF CANADA

A weekly newspaper aiming to present to the public in a popular manner accurate information relating to the financial interests and legitimate investments of Twentieth Century Canada.

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President, - - - John Bayne MacLean
Managing Editor, - - - Stewart Houston

Toronto, September 7, 1907.

A SUGGESTION TO C.P.R.

While the money situation in other centres has improved, yet in Canada, on account of our exceptional expansion, our industries will be pinched this autumn. There is only one great Canadian corporation which can obtain money readily at present. Its interests are intimately bound up in the well-being of the Dominion. If difficulties arise, the Canadian Pacific Railway, on account of its ramifications from the Atlantic to the Pacific, will quickly feel them. The suggestion is offered with humility that the C.P.R. directors would make a Titan stroke if they were to obtain five million dollars around four per cent. and lend it to the Canadian banks on short-term arrangements.

THE NORTHWEST CROP.

The estimate of the Northwest crop can now be brought down to a more certain basis, although the lateness of the crop in Saskatchewan, the possibility of some grain not reaching its full ripening and the damage of severe frost must be considered in any estimate. The Financial Post's Winnipeg correspondent estimates the wheat crop at sixty-five to seventy million bushels. The Bank of Commerce, through its able Winnipeg manager, Mr. John Aird, places it at eighty millions. The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association says eighty-two millions. The difference between The Post's estimate and the Bank of Commerce lies largely in the Manitoba yield, which our correspondent estimates at from ten to twelve bushels, to the acre, while the Bank of Commerce averages it at fourteen bushels. Also our estimate being a few days later makes allowance for a certain amount of frost depreciation.

Assuming, however, the bank's figures, the Northwest, while not producing as large a crop as last year, has every reason to be thankful. Last year Manitoba yielded 61,250,413 bushels of wheat as against the bank estimate of 39,053,000 this year. Saskatchewan and Alberta produced 33,180,670 as compared with an estimate of 41,758,000 this year. Oats show a decrease of nearly ten million bushels, while barley is about the same. The comparative figures are:

	1907.	1906.
Wheat	80,811,000	94,413,000
Oats	76,806,000	86,565,000
Barley	20,743,000	20,787,000

The Bank of Commerce report is dated August 29, and says: Owing to the late date at which the seed was put into the ground the crop is two to three weeks later maturing than last year. It is, at present, however, in fair condition, and with the continuance of reasonably good weather for two to three weeks, I estimate the result as follows:

	Acres	Yield	Bushels
Wheat—			
Manitoba	2,789,553	@ 14—	39,053,000
Alberta			
Spring	162,643		
Fall	92,382	@ 25—	6,375,000
Saskatchewan	1,965,724	@ 18—	35,383,000
Total wheat	5,010,302		80,811,000
Oats—			
Manitoba	1,213,596	@ 30—	36,407,000
Alberta	354,344	@ 45—	15,945,000
Saskatchewan	764,170	@ 32—	24,453,000
Total oats	2,332,110		76,806,000
Barley—			
Manitoba	649,570	@ 25—	16,239,000
Alberta	76,433	@ 35—	2,675,000
Saskatchewan	60,995	@ 30—	1,829,000
Tot. barley	786,998		20,743,000

Mr. Aird gives an estimate of the value, but he has apparently erred on the side of conservatism, especially as far as oats are concerned. When he puts wheat at 75 cents a bushel he is making allowance for much inferior grade and even if, as we think likely, the yield will be less, his $60,000,000 for wheat should be obtained by the farmers. With oats selling at 42 cents in Winnipeg and at 53 cents a bushel in Chicago, we may expect a better price than 30 cents, even, allowing for bad quality. Mr. Aird's low estimate of value in oats should offset the very likely deterioration in the wheat and his $90,000,000 for the Northwest cereal crop should be pretty near the mark.

His estimate of value is:

	Bushels.		
Wheat ...	80,811,000	@ 75c—	$60,614,000
Oats	76,806,000	@ 30c—	23,042,000
Barley	20,743,000	@ 35c—	7,260,000
Total			$90,916,000

He adds: "Should unfavorable weather prevail a large crop of low-grade grain will be saved, but values will probably be reduced 25 per cent. The above figures are compiled after considerable personal inspection and information received from upwards of five hundred correspondents."

If the Northwest is able to obtain this sum for its crops the return will not be seriously less than last year. The great danger lies in the Province of Saskatchewan.

The Northwest Grain Dealers' Association report is more optimistic, for the reason that its local agents have a natural dislike to understating the condition in their particular districts. Its figures are:

Wheat: 5,016,544 acres at 16.4 bushels per acre, 82,222,000 bushels.

Oats: 2,373,030 acres, at 36.9 bushels per acre, 87,565,000 bushels.

Barley: 663,833 acres, at 28.1 bushels per acre, 18,654,000 bushels.

Flax: 105,050 acres, at 12.5 bushels per acre, 1,313,125 bushels.

Wheat of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 800,000 bushels.

Oats of old crop in farmers' hands to market, 492,000 bushels.

MORE CIRCUMSPECTION DESIRABLE.

The prospectus of the National Bank of Canada, to which full reference is made elsewhere, is another evidence that it is time for **banks, trust companies**, firms of solicitors, and brokerage houses to consider carefully the nature of prospectuses to which they allow their names to be attached. While any individual may be a customer of a bank, when that customer uses the bank's name by way of reference on a prospectus, he is overstepping the relation between bank and customer, and this should not be done without special permission. Promoters frequently engage prominent firms of solicitors to secure charters for new companies, largely with a view to utilizing their names on the prospectus. While this has become almost a matter of course in Canada, it would be wiser for responsible firms to follow the English practice of considering the bona fides of the promotion, and then to allow the use of their names, only upon payment of an appropriate fee. While a trust company cannot vouch for the soundness of any concern for which it may act as transfer agent, it can formulate its opinion on the character of a new promotion. Most of the Canadian trust companies exercise a due circumspection, but we recently had the spectacle of a trust company in Toronto advertising itself as an agent for Cobalt promotions. The names of prominent institutions and firms are utilized by the wily promoter, with regard to the "bolstering up" which their appearance on a prospectus will give. We believe that Canadian banks and firms have been altogether too lax in allowing the use of their names in connection with new undertakings.

AUTOMOBILES AND STRINGENCY.

The automobile has become a considerable factor in the distribution of funds. The value of automobiles entering international commence is now about $35,000,000 and is rapidly increasing. The output of motor cars in Europe and America runs up into the hundreds of million dollars in value. What the effect of the automobile on the present world-wide monetary stringency has been cannot be determined with exactitude, but it has certainly contributed its share. The expenditure on automobiles involves a large amount of waste, because, while they may toil an spin—toil up bills and spin along th epayments—their toiling and spinning are not productive nor labor-saving, but on the contrary, the annual depreciation must be reckoned at 25 per cent., all of which is absolute waste. Canada in 1906 sent $648,438 to the United States and in 1907 $1,175,334, and the imports from Great Britain and Europe would bring the total in the past two years up to two million dollars. Our debt abroad has been increased by that amount.

HALF AND HALF

REPLY TO QUERY IS IT TIME TO BUY?

Put half in Sound Investments and Half Where You Can Get it Quickly, is One Banker's Advice—The Question Considered—Has the Market Discounted Everything?—The Possibility of Trade Reaction—Duration of Low Levels.

The New York Evening Post has an admirable review of the situation, and as its remarks are not merely of local application, they are well worth perusal.

That the always critical period of September should have been greeted by a sustained and vigorous rise on the Stock Exchange, and that this demonstration should have followed such collapsing markets as those of the middle of last month, has made the hesitating investor ask some questions. A few days ago, the inquiry was privately made at one of the two or three most powerful and conservative investment houses: "Is this the time to buy?" The answer was: "The situation is hard to read, but of one thing I am sure: Prices are down to intrinsic values, or below. There may be more trouble in store; the sagacious capitalist must allow for that. My own advice would be, for the man with ready money to put half of it into good investment securities and keep the rest where he can get it quickly."

This is one view of the investment situation. Something more than a month ago, attention was attracted to the blunt statement of a very high economic authority, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, of Paris, that "the existing situation in the financial markets offers to capitalists and investors the opportunity, of which they have been deprived during nearly twenty years, of obtaining a suitable return for their invested capital." Comparing the New York Stock Exchange prices with those current at the date of this utterance, it will be found that first-class railway and industrial bonds are no higher than they then were, and in some cases are 3 to 5 points lower; that dividend-paying stock of sound and prosperous railways (the St. Paul, the Pennsylvania, and the Union Pacific, for instance) are 6 to 15 points lower; that short-term notes, issued last winter by the strongest railways in the country, are selling lower by 2 to 3 points, and that so unexceptionable a security as a New York city 4 per cent. bond brings to-day on the market a price 5 to 6 points below what it then commanded. These facts give further pertinence to the question at the head of this column.

Where the Investor Stands.

The answer will undoubtedly be heard that investors have not the capital to use for such purposes, and that the further decline in prices is due to that fact. So far as regards the most powerful investors, and in a measure the great lending institutions, this statement is correct. Such customary reservoirs of investment capital are already so far "tied up" in carrying the mass of newly issued securities not yet taken by the general public, or in preparing for payments still to be made on such securities, that they have little left to invest on the open market. This does not greatly touch the small investor; but it has been rgued, especially in England, that the high cost of living has narrowed the average man's margin of surplus income, and that the money he can spare for reinvestments is, therefore, very much less than usual.

There may be some truth in this contention, as applied to the American situation; but even if it were true that the greater number of small capitalists have little or nothing available to invest in securities just now, that very fact would add interest to the question to which this article addresses itself. For if one were to assume, as a proper diagnosis of the situation, that nothing is radically unsound in the investment situation, and that the market's only trouble is that the largest buyers cannot bid, then the inference as to the investor who does happen to have some money to invest is obvious.

Ground for Hesitation.

Two motives undoubtedly exist for holding back. One arises from the feeling that, however inviting prices may be to-day, they are likely to hold out still greater inducements later on. The other has its basis in the feeling that what has happened already on the Stock Exchange may foreshadow outside disaster, which in its turn will react on financial values. It is the story of all episodes of panics, or what Wall street euphemistically calls "semi-panics," that when these two restraining arguments are removed, an unexpectedly large hoard of ready capital, reserved for precisely such a situation, is suddenly unlocked. But furthermore, it is a well-established fact that such return of investment money frequently comes before the markets have touched bottom, and before the surrender of damaged firms and corporations has ended. This inrush of real investors occurred in 1893 at the darkest hour of the July panic, and months before the Atchison and the Union Pacific failed. They entered the market of 1903 at the opening of August, when trade reaction was just beginning, and when even the interior bank suspensions were six or eight weeks ahead. In both cases, it was the stock market's psychological moment.

The Immediate Future.

Whether prices will still go lower this year, and whether trouble in the field of credit will extend, is still an open question. This much is to be said: that the fall in prices already effected—especially the exceptional break of August—has been abnormally great, and has "discounted" very much. That for the time, at least, this decline in prices was overdone, the market's own action for a fortnight past, and especially yesterday, has shown with reasonable clearness. That several calamities in the field of credit, genuinely feared a few weeks ago, have not materialized and will probably not materialize, is even more certain.

Beyond this, every investor must be his own judge of the immediate future. It is not to be forgotten that a period of trade reaction, greater or less in duration and extent, is, in all probability, before us. But it must also be remembered that investment markets, especially when under such high pressure as those of New York in the present era, anticipate such events many months ahead. The rule employed by successful investors is to place their capital when the public is doubtful, the large capitalists unable to touch the market, and the bid of borrowing corporations particularly urgent.

OGILVIE MILLING.

A Review of the Company's Finances—Capable of Large Earnings.

The present is a fitting time to direct investors' attention to the securities of the Canadian flour milling companies, say Jaffray & Cassels. This is an industry which the natural advantages—high-grade wheat and cheap waterpower—give this country a commanding position. The two companies whose securities are in the market, are the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company and the Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Each has issued a 7 per cent. preferred stock, which should prove attractive to investors. Recent sales of Ogilvie preferred were about 112 to 114, and of Lake of the Woods preferred at 104.

The Ogilvie Company was formed in 1902, to take over the old-established business of the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company, which owned and operated mills at Montreal and Winnipeg, and at that time had also sixty-one elevators in the west. The first issues were $1,000,000 6 per cent. bonds, $1,600,000 7 per cent. preferred stock, allotted at 102½, and $1,250,000 common stock. The bonds and preferred stock paid for the business, the common stock representing the good-will. The interest on bonds and dividends on the preferred stock, thus called for $172,000. The certified net profits for the previous seven years, 1895-1901, had averaged $284,293. The best year was 1896, when the net profits were $404,551. The statement of the new company on August 31st, 1902, showed a rest account of $425,000, and this grew to $1,000,000 by the addition of $300,000 in 1903 and $275,000 in 1904. The reports for the years 1903 and 1904 do not give a statement of the net profits, but these large additions made to the rest account, indicate that the net profits for these years were near the half-million mark. Profits for 1905 were $472,230, and for 1906, $235,262. In 1905, $400,000 additional preferred stock was issued, bringing the total preferred issue up to $2,000,000. The preferred dividend is paid quarterly. A dividend of 7 per cent. is paid half-yearly on the common stock, which is very closely held, mostly by the promotors and directors of the company, who are Messrs. F. W. Thompson, Sir Geo. A. Drummond, Chas. R. Hosmer, Sir H. Montagu Allan, E. S. Clouston, H. S. Holt and Shirley Ogilvie.

By 1906, an insurance fund of $50,000 and a property reserve account of $150,000 had grown up. These were taken last year to cover an estimated loss of $250,000 in the collapse of a Fort William elevator. The rest account on August 31st, 1906, was $1,011,000.

It will be seen that the profits for 1905 after bond interest, amounted to about 25 per cent. on the preferred stock. The report for 1906 was less profitable, owing to the elevator collapse and low prices. The company's year ends August 31st, and the report will be out within a month.

The company's assets were very carefully valued in 1902, and the Montreal properties, real estate and water power, were entered on the books at exactly one-half their valuation. Since that time extensive additions have been made to the property list, and the value of the company's real estate has considerably increased, notably at Winnipeg and Montreal, but the book values have not been materially altered.

WON'T SELL BONDS.

An Ottawa despatch says: In place of the contemplated sale of $1,000,000 worth of its bonds, the City of Ottawa has arranged a temporary loan of $750,000 at 6 per cent. from Parr's Bank in London, through the Bank of Ottawa. This will obviate the bond sale, for which there was a decidedly poor prospect.

The directors of the Granby Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. and 1 per cent. extra, payable September 30. Books close September 13 and reopen October 1.

A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared on Hamilton steamboat stock for the year 1906-7. This is an increase of two per cent. over the dividend last year, and equal to that of two years ago. The line has become a considerable factor in the transportation of freight, and its management has apparently met strong competition very successfully.

New York Stock Exchange.

Range of Prices for Week Ending Sept. 6th.

—	Closing Aug. 30	Open. Aug. 31	High.	Low.	Last.
Amalg. Copper Co.	72⅜	72¼	74½	70⅝	
Am. Car & Foundry	39½	39	41⅜	38¾	
Am. Locomotive Co.	52⅛	53¼	55	53	
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	97⅛	98	103¼	98	
Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	113⅛	114⅛	115½	113⅜	
Am. Tobacco Co., pf.	78	79			
Am. Woolen Co.	23	24	24	24	
Anaconda Cop. Min.	46¼	46	48	45	47
At., Top. & S.F.	86½	86⅞	88¾	86	88⅛
Atlantic Coast Line	82¼	81½	83	81½	83
Baltimore & Ohio	90½	91	92	90	92
Brook. Rapid Transit	46¼	46¾	49¼	46½	49
Canadian Pacific	165	166	167¾	164½	167½
Chesapeake & Ohio	33¼	34	34⅜	33¼	34
Chi., Great Western	9⅞	10	10⅛	9¾	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	121	121½	125⅛	121	124
C., C., C. & St. Louis	60½	61⅛	63¾	61⅞	63¼
Chi. & Northwestern	144	144	147	144	146¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	24½	25	26¼	24¼	25¾
Colorado & Southern	22¼	22¼	24⅛	22¼	24½
Consolidated Gas	102½	105	107	105	107
Delaware & Hudson	152½	152¾	164½	152¾	163¼
Den. & Rio Grande	22⅜	22¼	24⅞	22¼	24¾
Dul., S.S. & At.	9	10	10	10	10
Erie	20¼	20¼	22	20¼	21½
Erie, 2d pf.	36	36¾	39½	36¾	37⅞
General Electric	127	127	130	127	128⅜
Great Northern, pf.	124¼	124¼	130⅜	123½	129½
Illinois Central	134	134	137¾	134	137¾
Interb.-Metropolitan	9⅞	9¾	10½	9¾	9½
Internat. Paper Co.	14	14⅛	15	14⅞	14⅞
Louisville & Nash.	108	107½	110¼	107¼	110¼
Mackay Companies	64¼	65	65	64	65⅛
Mackay Companies, pf.	63	63	65	63	65
Mexican Central, pf.	18½	18½	19	18¼	17⅞
Minn. & St. Louis	....	37½	41	37¼	37⅜
M., St. P. & S.S.M.	....	100	106	100	106
M., St. P. & S.S.M., pf.	124¾	127	127	127	127
Mo., Kan. & Texas	35½	35	37	34¾	36⅝
Missouri Pacific	68½	68⅜	71⅞	68⅜	71
New York Central	104¼	104¾	106¾	104	106¼
N.Y., Ont. & Western	32½	32⅜	33¾	32⅝	33¾
Norfolk & Western	70¼	70½	72¼	70¼	72
Northern Pacific	121¾	122	131¼	121	130
Pennsylvania R.R.	118⅛	118⅜	121⅞	118¼	121¼
People's Gas, Chi.	86¼	87¼	88¾	86⅝	88¾
Pullman Company	155⅛	156	158	155¼	158
Railway Steel Spring	36	37	37	36⅜	37
Reading	94⅞	95¾	98⅝	94½	97⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel	20¼	21¾	24⅜	21	24¼
Rock Island Co.	20¼	20⅜	21⅛	20¼	21
Rock Island, pf.	44½	44½	46¾	44½	46¼
St. Louis Southwestern	17	17¼	17¾	15⅝	17¾
Sloss-Shef. Steel & Iron	46¾	46¼	48	46	48
Southern Pacific	84¼	84½	87¼	83¾	86¼
South. Railway	15¾	15¾	16¾	15¾	16⅝
Texas & Pacific	26	25¾	29	25¾	29
Union Pacific	127¾	128½	134⅛	127⅝	133½
U.S. Rubber	33	31	33½	31	33½
U.S. Steel	31⅜	31⅝	33⅛	31¼	32¾
U.S. Steel, pf.	94⅞	95	96	94½	95⅞
Wabash	11	11⅛	12¼	11	12¼
Western Union Tel.	75⅛	77	77	76⅛	77
Wisconsin Central, pf.	33	39	39	39	39

Railroad and Street Railway Earnings

Gross Earnings

—	Week ending	1907.	1906.	Changes.	From date mentioned to the last week for which earnings have been reported.			
					Date.	1907.	1906.	Changes.
Canadian Northern	Aug. 31	236,100 00	192,300 00	+ 43,800 00	July 1	1,718,800 00	1,198,700 00	+ 520,100 00
Canadian Pacific	Aug. 31	2,243,000 00	1,962,000 00	+ 281,000 00	July 1	13,800,000 00	11,979,000 00	+ 1,821,000 00
Duluth, S.S. & Atlantic	Aug. 21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Grand Trunk System	Aug. 21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Minn., St. P. & S.S.M. (Soo)	Aug. 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit United	Aug. 21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Halifax Electric Tram	Aug. 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Montreal St. Ry.	Aug. 31	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo Railways System	Aug. 21	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toronto Railway Co.	Aug. 31	117,733 80	107,224 62	+ 10,509 18	....	2,095,668 57	1,861,719 46	+ 233,949 11
	Month	319,797 64	285,836 46	+ 33,961 18	Jan. 1	....	....	....
Twin City	Aug. 21	† 123,025 00	172,426 00	– † 49,401 00	Jan. 1	3,771,204 00	3,487,391 00	+ 283,813 00

†Decrease due to the fact that from Aug. 12 to 19th, 1906, the National G.A.R. Encampment was held in Minneapolis

Net Earnings

—	JULY		Changes	Seven months.		Changes
	1907	1906		1907	1906	
Cuba Railroad Co.						
Gross	153,032 38	146,104 40	+ 6,927 98			
Working Expenses	•102,406 14	112,929 84	– 10,523 70			
Net	50,626 24	33,174 56	+ 17,451 68			
Fixed Charges	28,329 16	26,245 83	+ 2,083 33			
Surplus	22,297 08	6,928 73	+ 15,398 35			
Twin City lines.						
Gross	571,985 58	522,949 80	+ 49,035 78	3,420,599 82	3,077,558 45	+ 343,041 37
Operating Expenses	271,236 47	236,117 65	+ 35,118 82	1,668,378 35	1,450,499 94	+ 217,878 41
Net	300,749 11	286,832 15	+ 13,916 96	1,752,221 47	1,627,058 51	+ 125,162 96
Deductions	115,141 67	114,619 46	+ 522 21	806,458 33	774,636 14	+ 31,822 89
Surplus	185,607 44	172,212 69	+ 13,394 75	945,763 14	852,422 37	+ 93,340 77

† Included Bridges and Trestles, $3,347.77; Cross Ties, 9,660.00, Total $13,007.77

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General Sales Agents for Canada
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Bloor Street West, Cor. Bathurst,
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The Cuba Railroad Company, in which Sir William Van Horne is largely interested, shows an increase in net profits for July, of $17,451, or nearly 55 per cent. over the corresponding month last year. While the gross earnings increased only $6,927, there was a decrease in working expenses of $10,523.

BOND SITUATION

DOES NEW YORK'S SALE MARK A TURNING POINT?

The Forty Millions Will All Be Subscribed—It is Confidently Predicted at Better Than Par—A Change in Feeling—The Metropolitan Money Market Easier—A Warning From a Prominent English Firm—The City of Edmonton's Sale Fails.

The more favorable tone of the money markets at the large centres, even Berlin (where the pinch was the most severe), becoming more hopeful, give rise to the prospect that money may gradually become easier. The C.P.R.'s achievement in financing about $6,000,000 at better than 4 per cent., shows that there has been a loosening of strong boxes in London. Time money in New York is offered this week for six months at 6¼ per cent., where on the same class of security 7 per cent. was asked last week. It looks, therefore, as if there had been a slackening in the tension. The difficulty that besets the bond and money market, however, is that just as soon as it becomes more accessible large corporations will be seeking funds, so that while the absolute strain may be removed, the lower level of prices for municipal and corporation bonds will doubtless be maintained for a considerable time.

Messrs. Coates, Son & Co., of London, confirm the view frequently advanced in this column that Governments and municipalities must realize that capital is commanding a higher price, and that money cannot be secured in the future on the terms of the past.

Forced by stern necessity, the City of New York has realized this fact, and on Tuesday next, the 10th inst., it is confidently asserted that the largest individual offering in its history, namely, $40,000,000 at 4½, will be taken up in its entirety at par or better. The statement that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are willing to take the entire amount, has been repeated this week with confidence. The bonds are divided as follows: $26,000,000 to corporate stock for various municipal purposes; $7,000,000 of corporate stock to provide for the construction of the rapid transit railroad, and $5,000,000 assessment bonds.

The change in sentiment in two weeks' time is quite remarkably, for when the offering was first announced many bankers did not hesitate to predict an unqualified failure. Now the tone is entirely changed, and the best critics incline to the opinion that the bonds will be sold at a fair premium. The depressed condition in the American bond market had been largely accentuated by the City of New York situation.

Unlike New York, Boston is engaged in another fruitless effort of trying to sell its 4 per cent. bonds over the counter at par. As no bond houses or financiers would bid for these, it is hardly likely that individuals will do so, unless for reasons of civic pride, which obtains more in Boston than in New York. The experience of Boston, which is restricted by legislation in regard to the price of its bonds, shows how absurd it is to try to change immutable laws by mere legislation. It is like Canute asking the waves of the sea to stop.

History has a curious way of repeating itself in the bond, as well as in the stock market, but, perhaps, never when most expected. The experience of New York city is somewhat similar to that of the U. S. Government in 1894, when it sold two 5 per cent. bond issues of $50,000,000 each at 117, and placed them only by moral coercion on the banks. This recourse having been exhausted, $62,300,000 four per cents. were sold in February, 1895, to an international syndicate, at 104½, when the open market quoted 113½ for the outstanding 4s; the low price being the consideration for protection of the Treasury's gold reserve.

The bankers' syndicate in the end failed of its protective effort; then, to the astonishment of the market, the Treasury, on January 6, 1896, suddenly offered to any and all bidders no less than $100,000,000 four per cent. bonds. Bankers shook their heads; the public was incredulous; but the result of this bold experiment was that no less than 4,640 separate bids were received, the tenders of capital aggregating $568,000,000. The bankers' syndicate made a bid of 110⅝ for all the issue, but so sudden was the change in the investing public's attitude that $66,788,000 were awarded to other bidders at still higher prices. The result marked a turning point in the financial situation.

The question is naturally asked, Do the Ideas of September in the present case, mark another turning point?

As indicative of the dullness in the bond market, last week, on the New York Exchange, the amount of bonds dealt in was $5,983,500, as against $13,121,500 in 1906. For the first eight months of 1907 total sales have been $290,618,000, as against $486,531,000.

In last week's issue the name of the representative appointed by Messrs. Aemilius Jarvis & Co., in London, was mis-spelled, owing to a typographical error. He is Mr. W. H. Tottie.

As foretold in a previous issue of The Financial Post, the city of Edmonton received no satisfactory tenders for their issue of over half a million of debentures.

The water commission of the city of Stratford intend issuing a debenture by-law to borrow sufficient money to carry out improvements on the water supply and covering expenses in connection with the drilling of artesian wells. It is improbable that these debentures will be put on the market at once, but the commission deem it wise to have matters in shape to sieze the opportune moment when it does come.

For many weeks The Financial Post has been warning against over-development on the part of municipalities, but week after week news comes in of many large or small issues to be floated. It took a long time for many towns or cities to see that money was as scarce as it really is. But if present indications be correct, there are very few municipalities who do not now realize the wisdom of the closest economy in their expenditures. If such an attitude is maintained, discouraging municipal ownership ideas, and providing only for the barest municipal necessities, the towns and cities of Canada will come through this severe strain with their credit unimpaired. Prices of bonds to-day are decidedly attractive, and it will need only the loosening of money to bring in a large demand for them.

BOND DEPARTMENT

If you wish to keep in touch with the municipal bond market watch this department. It seeks to be very accurately compiled and convenient, and is a valuable indication of current prices. The Financial Post makes a specialty of municipal bond news. Municipalities will find it to their advantage to send in direct news of of any contemplated bond issues.

Belgrave, Ont.—M. F. Anderson, treasurer, asks bids till September 21 for $3,000 4 per cent. twenty year installment debentures of the East Wawanosh, in aid of Guelph and Goderich Railway.

Beinfait, Sask.—A. E. Watt, secretary-treasurer, asks bids till September 14th for $2,500 7 per cent. debentures of Bienfait Town School District, No. 1787.

Brockville, Ont.—The ratepayers have defeated a by-law to raise $9,000 for bridge improvements.

Cache Bay, Ont.—Charles Chapman, town clerk, gives notice that a by-law to borrow $5,000 for fire protection, was passed by the council.

Estevan, Sask.—The ratepayers have passed a by-law to raise $92,000 for water system. L. A. Duncan, town clerk.

Gracefield, Que.—The ratepayers have passed a by-law to raise $3,000 for waterworks system.

Gesto, Ont.—A. C. Atkinson, township clerk of Colchester North, gives notice of a by-law to raise $1,735 for drainage purposes.

Havelock, Ont.—A by-law was passed to raise $4,000 for school extensions. J. W. Bryans, town clerk.

Massey, Ont.—Robert Wright, town clerk, asks bids till September 15th for $10,000 20 year 5 per cent. waterworks debentures.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The ratepayers are considering a by-law to raise $90,000 for extensions to electric-light plant. J. D. Simpson, clerk.

New Richmond, Que.—The municipality will issue $9,000 debentures, maturing in ten, fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years, to encourage the Cascapedia Manufacturing & Trading Company to establish mills here. Jas. Campbell, secretary-treasurer.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—The Ontario Railway and Municipal Board have received an application from the city to authorize a by-law to provide $11,940 for waterworks improvements. W. J. Seymour, town clerk.

North Bay, Ont.—J. A. Carmichael, clerk of the Township of Widdifield, gives notice of by-laws to raise $3,600 to erect three school houses.

Quebec, Que.—The ratepayers of Notre Dame gave an unanimous vote in favor of the waterworks by-law.

Rapid City, Man.—On September 27th the ratepayers will vote upon a by-law to issue $2,700 twenty year 5 per cent. installment debentures for school purposes. Denis E. Daly, secretary-treasurer.

MUTUAL LIFE DIRECTORS.

The vacancies on the Board of Directors of the Mutual Life of Canada, caused by death and resignation, having been filled, the Board as now constituted comprise the following members:

Robert Melvin, President, Guelph; E. P. Clement, K.C., First Vice-President, Berlin; F. C. Bruce, Second Vice-President, Hamilton; Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, Ottawa; J. Kerr Fisken, Toronto; W. J. Kidd, B.A., Ottawa; William Snider, Waterloo; Walter D. Beardmore, Toronto; Sir H. Montagu Allan, Montreal; L. J. Breithaupt, Berlin; Hume Cronyn, London; Geo. Wegenast, Managing Director Waterloo, Ont.

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The title guarantee business has never been systematically undertaken in Canada as a special department, and the appearance of the Title & Trust Co., of Toronto, is to be welcomed, especially as it possesses a Board of Directors whose ability and responsibility guarantee the character of the undertaking. In addition to title insurance, the company will do a general trust business, and will effect mortgage loans and the sale of mortgages with the company's bond of payment, which is another new feature.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., who is well qualified to realize the demand for the Title & Trust Co., is President, and has taken great interest in the new company. The Vice-Presidents are Hon. W. A. Charlton, W. J. Gage and Noel Marshall, of Toronto. The Directors are: Geo. H. Hees, Toronto; W. K. George, Toronto; W. R. Hobbs, Toronto; Jas. B. Tudhope, M.P.P., Orillia; R. Wade, Orillia; Allan Macpherson, Longford Mills; Jacob Kohler, M.P.P., Cayuga; J. A. Kammerer, Toronto.

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THE MONEY SITUATION

A GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AT LARGE CENTRES.

A More Hopeful Outlook—New York Has Discounted Autumn Stringency—Paris and Berlin Prepared—London is in Fair Shape—Not Expecting Heavy Drains.

The monetary situation at the principal centres seems to have been greatly cleared by the unusual precautions that have been taken. The Bank of England's increase in its rate in mid-August, to the exceptional figure of 4½ for that period, appears to have had its effect in London. In New York call money is at less than 4 per cent. as compared with as high as 40 per cent. a year ago. The New York Evening Post points out the experience of the past three years as showing that when preparation has been made in the summer months against the autumn stringency the market escapes the severe strain of which the first week in September usually sounds the warning. Paris is said to be getting ready for the autumn stringency. At Berlin the outlook is said to be a trifle better.

The London Financier speaks hopefully of the general monetary situation as follows:

If the object of Threadneedle street were to attract gold to this centre, it cannot be said that any success has been achieved so far, for the net influx during the past week has amounted to only £225,000. On the other hand, it may be that the 4½ per cent. minimum, if it has not acted as a magnet to gold imports, has at least served to check withdrawals, though the state of the foreign exchanges for some time past does not support that hypothesis. The fact remains that gold is coming in very slowly, despite the bank's action, and for that very reason the directors may be inclined to enforce a higher minimum earlier than usual, If, as suggested, their object is the very laudable one of preventing a depletion of our gold reserves at this season, and the consequent spell of severe stringency which customarily follows such depletion, little fault is to be found with a decision otherwise unwarranted and unexplainable. At the same time, there is such a thing as excess of caution; and it may be that the chief effect of the bank's scheme for obviating undue stringency at a later season of the year will be the penalizing of the trading community for a period during which it ordinarily enjoys the boon of cheap money. Certainly, it has yet to be proved whether the bank directors, by their decision of a week ago, have chosen the lesser of two evils.

Whether or not the bank directors decide to-day to put the rate up to 5 per cent., one thing is certain—conditions in the money market generally do not foreshadow any abnormal stringency. Money is in adequate supply in all the leading centres, and nowhere is any exceptionally heavy demand anticipated. The usual requirements of Argentina and Egypt will have to be catered for, but in neither case are they likely to be above the normal level. Egypt absorbed an exceptionally large amount of gold last year, most of which remained in that country, and it is improbable that the heavy drain of last winter will be repeated this year, because the recent crisis has checked speculation and inflation, and the banks are consequently better prepared than formerly to finance the cotton crop. In the United States and Canada, though stringency exists as a result of industrial activity, there is little likelihood of the ordinary banking machinery breaking down. Year by year the financing of the crops is being effected with greater ease and efficiency, while the diversion of capital from the east to the west is being accomplished with a minimum of inconvenience to the monetary centres of the States and the Dominion. In neither case are the crops expected to be heavy, owing to the unseasonable weather prevailing in the spring, while in the case of the United States the trade balance does not give promise of any heavy gold shipments from Europe. On the contrary, the efflux should be much smaller than usual, owing to the increasing exports of all kinds of European commodities to America. Above all, there is now little reason to apprehend an outbreak of stringency in New York, because of the virtual impossibility of engineering an autumn boom in Wall Street under present political conditions. Last year was rendered abnormal, first, because of the exports of gold to America arising out of the San Francisco disaster, and, secondly, because of Egypt's exceptionally heavy demand for specie in connection with an unusually abundant and high-priced cotton crop. In the present year, on the other hand, conditions are comparatively normal, apart from the demand for money occasioned by almost universal industrial activity.

In these circumstances, it may appear strange that the bank rate should already be one per cent. higher than twelve months ago. If, early in August, we have a 4½ per cent. rate, what, it is asked, may be expected in October and November? But, because the bank rate went to 6 per cent. last autumn, there is no reason to suppose that it will advance to 7 per cent. a few months hence. In the first place, last year's abnormal conditions are not likely to be repeated. In the second place, it must be remembered that the exceptional stringency prevailing in the closing months of 1906 was in some measure due to the Bank of England's failure to take timely measures of precaution against a raid upon its resources. The Threadneedle Street authorities evidently do not intend to make this mistake this year. Already they have taken steps to advance the rate to a figure much above the level normally prevailing in August. By doing so they should at least be able to avert any unpleasant surprises later on. It may not be pleasant for the commercial community to have to bear the burden of a 4½ per cent. rate long before the period of autumnal stringency has set in, but trade is so active at present that the burden is one which can be lightly borne. In any case, it will have its compensations if it serves to prevent an abnormally high rate at a more critical period. The bank's first object ought to be to protect its reserves, and by so doing to avert a repetition of the financial anxiety which undoubtedly existed last year, and from the ill-effects of which the financial world has been suffering ever since. If it cannot avoid constant fluctuations in the value of money, it will at least be able to do the commercial and financial community a good service if it so exercises the immense power and influence it possesses as to prevent a severe monetary crisis, and the financial depression which would inevitably result.

CHEAP MONEY DISTANT.

The Situation in London—A Well-known Banking Firm Discusses It.

In a letter written to clients on Aug. 23, Messrs. Coates, Son & Co. review the London situation. They do not believe that cheap money is a near possibility.

At one time during the week it was feared the bank rate would be raised to 5 per cent on Thursday, but this step has not been necessary, and the market breathes more freely again. At the same time, the great plethora of bills, especially trans-Atlantic bills, and the large demand for money of a more miscellaneous character, is a disquieting feature, and vindicates the determination to maintain, even by extreme measures, the effective control of the market. Several of the better known Canadian and other municipal corporations are known to be ready borrowers of short dated money on a considerable scale, while the industrial demands in no way diminish. The day of cheap money may, therefore, be considered as far distant, and it would be well for all classes of borrowers to accept this position, and to make their plans accordingly. Governments and municipal corporations which have had the good fortune to command in recent years high prices for their securities, appear to find it difficult to realize that such prices are not available now, and seem to cling tenaciously to the belief that at any rate it is only a question of days or weeks before the greedy investor will be running after them again. We certainly do not so read the position, and fear that such laudable hopes are doomed to disappointment. Day by day money is still 2¾ to 3 per cent., but the rate which stood for a short time at 4¾ per cent. for three months' bills is back to 4⅞, while for four months' bills the rate is 5, and for six months 5¼ to 5½ per cent. For good industrial loans, well secured, as high as one over bank rate, with a minimum of six per cent., has been the rate at which a good deal of business has been done by the banks during the week. The bank reserve this week is £26,015,965, which is an increase of £1,057,024 on last week's figures, and a decrease of £902,170 on the corresponding period of last year.

The past week has been an anxious one on the Stock Exchange. The settlement was concluded, as was expected, without any failures, although since pay day one small broker has failed to meet his engagements. The pressure, however, of the settlement was undoubtedly severely felt, and in some markets, notably American and Grand Trunk, considerable liquidation has taken place. Canadian Pacifics have also been sold freely. Interest is still centred on the American market, which exerts an influence upon the whole position altogether out of proportion to the business dono in that market. The speeches of President Roosevelt and of Mr. Taft have, on the whole, been well received. If executive action is to be restricted to the punishment of wrongdoers, and if legislation is to be limited to reasonable measures of control, without interfering with freedom of responsible administration, only good can come out of it. Unfortunately, the impression has prevailed to a serious extent that great railways and large industrial corporations are marked out for persistent and violent attack, and that to be a shareholder or bondholder in either one or the other, means constant menace, worry, and loss. If this conviction, rightly or wrongly held, could be shown to be without reason, and be removed, it would go a long way to create a transformation in investment markets.

THE SCRIP DIVIDEND.

Precedents for the Erie's Action—Two Roads Which Subsequently Paid Warrants in Bonds.

Decision of the Erie Railway directors not to pass their 4 per cent. dividend on the first and second preferred stock, but to pay it in "warrants" redeemable in 1917, and bearing 4 per cent. annual interest, has come in for more or less discussion. Among bankers the expedient was criticized as incurring debt, to the extent of $1,600,000, in a market where there were strong reasons for avoiding it. The warrants have subsequently sold on the curb at 55 to 60 cents on the dollar.

The "scrip dividend" expedient is old enough, and in general, has ended in disfavor and discredit. As a rule, it has been adopted under much such circumstances as now exist. The Northern Pacific, on September 14, 1882, pressed for a dividend by its preferred shareholders, paid a dividend of 11.1 per cent. in 6 per cent. interest-bearing scrip, alleged to represent accumulated profits. The scrip was to run until 1888, and be then redeemed in cash. The result was, that when the date arrived, a ten-year debenture bond was offered in payment. This singular operation was never fully understood and was generally condemned. The Norfolk and Western, in 1883, suspended dividends to pay off floating debt, but gave its preferred shareholders a 3½ per cent. dividend in scrip. In January, 1884, it issued debenture bonds to redeem scrip; in other words, it borrowed in the end to pay its dividend. That the expedient has been so little utilized since then is unquestionably due to the discredit it then incurred. It has always meant new debt.—N.Y. Post.

SELF HELP SERIES

This is a department which we hope will be found inspiring and interesting to young men and women. There will be thousands of them in the employment of subscribers to the Post. The attention of the employers might also be directed to these articles.

XXXV.

Some men have the capacity for making money and some for losing it. The greatest genius in the making of money that the world has known, is perhaps John D. Rockefeller. While his methods need not be held up as paragons of Christian dealing, his views on thrift and the saving habit are valuable. In a recent interview published in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, Mr. Rockefeller speaks on self help:

"When I was ten years old, I had succeeded in saving some money earned in boyish ways about my native place. It was only fifty dollars, but a neighbor needed just that amount, and I loaned it to him at seven per cent. interest. At about the same time I was hoeing potatoes for a farmer at thirty-seven and one-half cents a day. Well, at the end of the year I found that the money I had loaned out at interest had earned me three dollars and fifty cents. I took the interest in my hand and by an easy calculation found that it represented almost ten days' labor. From that time onward I determined to make money work for me.

"The very best advice that I can give to any boy or young man is to save. There are glorious opportunities ahead for him; but how can he be ready to take advantage of them unless he has cultivated the habits of economy and prudence? He must save all he can, in season and out of season. That first experience of mine taught me a lesson that I have remembered all my life. It taught me to rely upon myself; it taught me the virtues of self-repression, of prudence, economy, and self-respect. There is no feeling in the world, I think, comparable to that of self-reliance—that ingrained sense of relying upon oneself in every emergency of life, of not having to depend upon anyone, of realizing that all that one has is his by reason of his own efforts. That is true independence.

"Extravagance is our national curse. We make more money in the United States than do the people of any other nation in the world. But we are also more extravagant than any other people. The French are the richest people in the world because they are the most economical. They are economical not only in the matter of money, but in all things. Ride through France, you will scarcely find a foot of arable land that is not under cultivation. They economize their time, their energies, and are lavish only with their opportunities, with which they can afford to be lavish, for by economy they have prepared to take full advantage of them when they appear.

"But don't conceive the vain notion that wealth is everything. No man has a right to hoard money for the mere pleasure of hoarding. I believe that the gift of money-making is imparted to a man just as the gift of poetry, or sculpture, or the art of healing is given to a man—just as one man is endowed with a genius for mechanics, another for finance, and a third for industrial enterprise. And as each of these gifts is bestowed, so must it be used for the general uplifting of humanity. That is another lesson that should be impressed upon the American youth. To make a selfish use of his opportunities is to defeat the purpose for which they were given him. Every man owes a debt to humanity, and in accordance with the manner in which he discharges that debt will he be judged.

"At the beginning, the boy must look to his health; without health one can do nothing. Health is a blessing that transcends all other earthly things. The man with nothing but good health is rich compared with the man of wealth who has lost his health. Therefore, I would say to the boy who is beginning life and wants to take advantage of all the rich rewards that come from meritorious effort, guard your health. Do not sacrifice it to anything else. Get all the fresh air you can; none of the pastimes of boyhood is to be ignored. I look back upon my fishing and wood-chopping days in Ohio as the happiest of my whole life. Don't grow old before your time. Maintain an interest in life and all living things.

"And then a young man must be both practical and persevering. Don't attempt to do more than you can carry out successfully; but, having taken counsel with yourself, allow nothing to stand in the way of your success, once it is planned wisely. Perseverance is the great thing. The young man who sticks is the one who succeeds. There are innumerable opportunities for the young man who knows just what he wants to do, and will do it with all his strength. Don't let your ambition run away with you. Move slowly but surely. Always obey instructions; you must learn to obey orders before you can hope to give them.

"I would also say to young men, be earnest. Earnestness and sincerity are two of the sign-posts along the road to success. Inspire your employer with confidence in you. It is chiefly to my confidence in men and my ability to inspire their confidence in me that I owe my own success in life.

"Don't be afraid of work. The sturdy, hard-working men make our country great. And don't reach forward too eagerly. One of the great evils of the day is the anxiety of young men to get to the front too rapidly. Lasting successes are those which are carefully, even painfully, built up. Life is not a gamble, and desirable success cannot be won by the turn of a card. Be satisfied with small results at first. Cultivate a due sense of proportion. A man who is engaged as a chauffeur is expected to be a good chauffeur, not a director of a bank or the manager of a railroad. The caddy who attends strictly to business on the golf links and accurately and promptly follows the ball, is more apt to make a success of life than the bookkeeper who permits his mind to wander from his books to the work of the superintendent out in the shop.

"The true economy of life, after all, I have found, is to find the man who can do the particular thing you want done, and then leave him to do it unhampered. I have small faith, however, in the man who plans elaborately on paper. I once asked a landscape-gardener to undertake the improvement of two thousand acres of land. He set to work on an elaborate paper scheme which I saw at a glance was impossible. He was not practical. He planned too much on paper.

"In the enlarged field which consolidation and concentration have created, there is no possible limit to the success which an ambitious young man may achieve. The demand for young men of brains, ability, and stamina is already greater than the supply. They are absolutely necessary if the great interests which have been created are not to fall into decay. Progress is the keynote. Improved methods, fresh blood, a new viewpoint, is needed all the time. The apprentices are becoming master-workmen; the master-workmen are becoming superintendents; the superintendent, chiefs, and so it goes. The field is constantly broadening. The big interests and institutions are becoming bigger all the time."

Bank Notes

An old stand in the banking business of Toronto is now bring closed in the Toronto office of the defunct Ontario Bank, where the Bank of Montreal has been carrying on business since the failure in October. The office, being only a stone's throw from the Bank of Montreal's Toronto office, it was not found necessary to continue it as a branch of the Bank of Montreal. There were twenty-five bank officials in the Ontario Bank office and these will all be transferred to places in the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. W. A. Machaffie, manager of the Bank of British North America, at Winnipeg, has retired, owing to ill-health. He has been manager at Winnipeg for five years, and prior to that time was manager of the Merchants' Bank at Brandon. Mr. H. B. McKenzie, superintendent of central branches, is acting as manager pro tem.

The Bank of Montreal will close shortly the Ontario Bank branch on St. James street, in the city of Montreal.

The statement which appeared in the daily papers to the effect that the corner of Yonge and College streets, in Toronto, had been secured by E. B. Osler on behalf of the Dominion Bank, is not a matter of new tidings, nor is it altogether correct. Mr. Osler bought the property personally as a real estate investment some two years ago, in the belief that the corner was strategically an excellent one and likely to appreciate. The Bank of Commerce, which occupies the ground floor, in order to protect themselves in the event of not securing a renewal of their lease, which has still several years to run, bought the building on the opposite side of Yonge street, facing College. The Post is informed that the Dominion Bank has made no arrangement with Mr. Osler.

According to Houston's Bank Directory for September, the following bank branches were opened in August:

Chambly Basin, Que.—La Banque de St. Jean.
Creston, B.C.—Bank of Commerce.
Govan, Sask.—Northern Bank.
Hamilton, Ont., Locke street—United Empire.
Mandeville, Que.—Bank of Nova Scoria.
Medicine Hat, Alta.—Bank of Montreal.
Montmagny, Que.—Quebec Bank.
San Juan, Porto Rico.—Royal Bank.
Strathcona, Alta.—Dominion Bank.
Toronto, Bloor and Bathurst streets—Home Bank.
Toronto, Bloor and Lansdowne avenue—Imperial Bank.
Verdun, Que.—Banque d'Hochelaga.
Alberni, B.C.—Royal Bank.

The branches closed during the month were:

L'Epiphanie, P.Q.—Quebec Bank.
Stratford, Ont.—Sovereign Bank.

The monthly Bank Directory, published by W. R. Houston, with which has been incorporated Verney's Monthly, now gives the names of over 9,000 banking points in Canada. It will be gradually enlarged until it will give the banking point for every post office in Canada.

Rudolphe Forget, M. P., has opened new offices in the Royal Insurance building, in Montreal.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly Dividend of Two and one-half per cent. for the three months ending September 30th, 1907, has been declared on the Common Stock of the Company.

The above Dividend to be payable on the 1st day of October, 1907.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 30th day of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
H. G. NICHOLLS, Secretary.
Toronto, August 27th, 1907.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

Dividends for the half year ended 30th June, 1907, have been declared as follows:

On the preference stock, two per cent.
On the common stock, three per cent.

A further sum equal to one half of one per cent. on the common stock will be paid thereon at the same time out of interest on the proceeds of land sales.

Warrants for the common stock dividend will be mailed on 30th September next to shareholders of record at the closing of the books in Montreal, New York and London respectively.

The preference stock dividend will be paid on Tuesday, October 1st next, to shareholders of record at the closing of the books at the company's London office, No. 62 Charing Cross, London, S.W. The common stock transfer books will close at Montreal, New York and London, at 1 p.m. Saturday, August, 31st. The preference stock books will also close at 1 p.m. Saturday, August 31st next.

All books will be re-opened on Thursday, 3rd October next.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 12th August, 1907.

Dividend Notice

THE METROPOLITAN BANK

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. for the quarter ending September 30th next (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum), on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the bank on and after the first day of October next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to 30th of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
W. D. ROSS, General Manager.
Toronto, August 27th. 1907.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 80.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent. for the current quarter ending 30th September, being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of October next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PEASE,
General Manager.
Montreal, P.Q., 16th August, 1907.

Debentures for Sale.

City of Ottawa

Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Debenture," will be received by the Corporation of the City of Ottawa at the office of the City Clerk until Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1907, at 4 p.m., for the purchase of debentures to the amount of $1,052,653.61.

4½ per cent. debentures.
30-year debentures to the amount of $447,000.
4 per cent. debentures.

10-year debentures to the amount of	$156,100.28
20 " " " "	204,053.33
30 " " " "	110,000.00
40 " " " "	105,500.00

Interest payable half-yearly at Ottawa.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the above, but any tender for 4½ p.c. debentures, as well as for 4 p.c. debentures, must state a separate price for each such class of debentures. Delivery will be made at the Bank of Ottawa, Ottawa. In all cases accrued interest will be added to the rate tendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars and details of debentures can be obtained on application to the City Treasurer, Ottawa.

G. H. WILSON,
Chairman Finance Committee.
Ottawa, 20th August, 1907.

DEBENTURES FOR SALE

TOWN OF GODERICH

Sealed tenders will be received up till Thursday, the 19th day of September, 1907, for the purchase of debentures.

$11,355.00, Local Improvement.
$2,000.00, Jackson Mfg. Co. Bonus.
$50,000.00, Wheel Rigs Co. Bonus Loan.
$25,000.00, Kensington Mfg. Bonus Loan.

Particulars from undersigned. No tender necessarily accepted.

M. O. JOHNSTON, Town Clerk.

The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, has opened an office in Regina, with Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co. as general agents for Saskatchewan.

A New Financial Company

The Title and Trust Co. of Toronto, recently organized, will be ready for business shortly, in the new Continental Life Building, corner of Bay and Richmond.

It represents an entirely new idea in Canadian finance—the insurance of real estate titles, together with mortgage loans and the sale of such mortgages with the Company's bond of payment. The title guarantee affords absolute protection from defective tax and title searches, the company assuming full responsibility for any possible mistakes.

Toronto's growing importance as a financial centre makes ample room for the new company, which includes the following well-known names on its

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

E. F. B. JOHNSTON, K.C., Toronto....................President.
HON. W. A. CHARLTON, Toronto....................First Vice-President.
W. J. GAGE, Toronto....................Vice-President.
NOEL MARSHALL, Toronto....................Vice-President.

GEO. H. HEES, Toronto.
W. R. HOBBS, Toronto.
W. K. GEORGE, Toronto.
JAS. B. TUDHOPE, M.P.P., Orillia.
R WADE, Orillia.
ALLAN MACPHERSON, Longford Mills
JACOB KOHLER, M.P.P., Cayuga.
J. A. KAMMERER, Toronto.

In addition to Title Insurance, the Company will do a GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS, its operations covering the entire Canadian field. Its services will be equally at the command of men of small means, or the capitalist with a million. Care has been taken to get the organization thoroughly perfected in advance, and in making its introduction to the general public it adds the assurance of absolute safety, backed by a large deposit with the Dominion Government.

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General Manager.

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C. E. Corbold, Manager.

THE ALTON ACQUISITION.

Rock Island Makes a Good Bargain—Toledo Becomes Important.

The acquisition by the Toledo, St. Louis & Western of a conditional control of the Chicago & Alton is of more than passing significance because of the connection which it establishes between the central lake ports and the central grain sections of the West.

From the purely commercial standpoint it brings Toledo, a port at the western end of the lower lakes, in direct touch with Kansas City, the main grain receiving centre of the Southwest. It therefore makes Toledo a competitor as a grain market with every one of the primary receiving points from Duluth to New Orleans and Galveston. Nothing better could happen for Toledo than to have this strategic line couple up this central like trade centre with the big West and Southwest, by a rail line that can compete with Chicago for grain going east by way of the lakes, and serve as a distributing line for merchandise going west.

The Rock Island for its share of the Alton stocks receives $10,500,000 collateral trust bonds on $4,120,000, of which 2 per cent. is guaranteed and on $6,380,000 4 per cent. The Clover Leaf will probably earn enough out of the road to pay the interest and the Rock Island obtains more than it paid for Alton stock, even in the flush days of 1903.

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Warden & Francis
Toronto

AS TO TRADE REACTION

ITS EFFECT ON THE SECURITY LIST.

Ultimately an Advance — Depression Means Cheap Money—And Improvement in the Stock Market—Have Hard Times Been Discounted?—Canada's Experience in the Nineties—No Similar Break-down to That in the U. S.—Banking Co-operation Now More Effective.

Of the factors assisting the monetary stringency in bringing about the heavy declines in security prices, one of the most prominent is, apprehension of a serious trade reaction or depression. Those investors and speculators who have been influenced by it to sell out or reduce their holdings, have, perhaps, seen ahead of them, in their mind's eye, a weary stretch of years, something similar to what was experienced from 1893 to 1898, in which trade and industry languished, and in which the profits of nearly all kinds of companies suffered reduction. Perhaps, too, they were fearful that the expected era of depression would be ushered in by some great financial or commercial crash, in which banking, mercantile, and other concerns would break down in dramatic fashion, spreading loss and consternation in all directions. If that is what is immediately in front of Canada or the United States, or both of them, it may quite possibly have been wise for them to sell out and get clear of the mess, even at the greatly reduced prices that prevailed. And, of course, as nobody can read the future accurately, it is within the bounds of possibility that such things as they have feared, might take place. They have happened before, and 'tis conceivable that they may happen again. But, though possible, it can hardly be said that they are probable. Nowadays, the banking interests are much better organized than they were formerly. In Canada, here, the banking organization is particularly complete. Through the Canadian Bankers' Association all the banks of the country can act as a unit in handling any crisis that may threaten. In 1893, it will be remembered, there was considerable of a crash in the United States. The era of depression was ushered in there by some important failures. And for a few years afterwards banking failures in various parts of the Union were very numerous. Though Canada was subject to pretty much the same influences that wrought the damages in the neighboring country, there was no such break-down of credit here. While the crisis was on, and while the people were under nervous tension, the banks supported the weak houses. What liquidation was necessary took place afterwards when things had quieted down. And, in 1893, the Canadian Bankers' Association was a new thing, only a few years formed. Since then its organization has been made much more perfect, its members have become accustomed to working together. It should, then, be clear that the banks are in a considerably better position, in regard to their taking united action, than they were 14 years ago. There is hardly any reason to doubt their ability to take care of whatever may happen. And in the States, too, considerable progress has been made towards a better organization. The leading banks are more disposed to work together and to oppose their concentrated resources to the crises that may develop.

Apparently, now, what is to be expected when crashes threaten is for some central institution occupying a commanding position to allay public disquiet by assuming the liabilities of the concerns that are toppling over, the other great banks assisting by guaranteening the central institution against loss when they can see their way clear to do so. That is how the Baring crisis was surmounted in London in 1890. Canada saw action of a similar kind last October, when the other banks supported the Bank of Montreal in its assumption of the Ontario Bank's liabilities by joining in guaranteening it against loss (the Bank of Montreal also signing among the guarantors).

So there is very good reason for believing, if a depression is now to occur, that it will be ushered in decorously. Those who best understand the situation have a reasonable confidence in the ability of the banks in New York, London, Montreal and Toronto to prevent any such break-down as would spread consternation among the people.

Right here it should be said that it is by no means certain that an important trade depression is about to begin. The crop-yields of the next few years will have something to do in deciding that question. However, it is the part of a wise conservatism to take the pessimistic attitude. Let us suppose that bad times are coming. How will they likely affect the security market? The markets have a well-known habit of discounting events. Six months or more before the evidences of falling trade are seen by the common people, securities fall. The discounting process has already taken place. It 'tis not complete it has gone a considerable distance towards being so. But, after that, what? For one thing, there is a gradual withdrawal of capital from active operation. The big industrial and manufacturing concerns have not so much money in stocks in hand and in book accounts; their deposits in the banks tend to reach very large proportions. With the smaller operators the tendency is likewise. At the same time speculation is dead. So the demand for banking credits falls off, while bank deposits become plethoric. In the "nineties," year after year, the banks reported low money rates, and no activity of demand for loans. In New York call loans ranged around 1 and 2 per cent., almost from year end to year end. In Montreal and Toronto, they were not wanted at 4 per cent.

In its effect on the money market a depression now would be similar to the depression in the "nineties." So far as stocks and bonds are concerned, the effect would be conditional upon the positions of the respective companies issuing them. The bonds of companies that were obliged to default their interest and the stocks of companies that were obliged to pass or reduce their dividends would undoubtedly be weak. But one of the characteristics of the well managed and sound concerns in America is their custom of maintaining a substantial margin of profits, in prosperous seasons, over and above the interest and dividend requirements. The idea in this is to ensure, as far as possible, their regular payments through good years and bad alike. What the investor has to do, then, is to select concerns that are in this position. Granted that interest and dividends are continued and maintained, and granted that money becomes "cheap as dirt," it is not difficult to guess what should happen to bonds and stocks of this class. Though speculation may not be active, the steady pressure of investment buying would be influencing the quotations. It would become a matter of again adjusting the basis of "net yield" to the change in the value of money or capital.

H. M. P. ECKARDT.

BRITISH FUNDS HERE.

Investments Nearly Doubled in Nine Years—Canada Has Not the Lion's Share.

Light upon the subject of the amount of British capital placed in Canada is afforded by an article in the current Quarterly Review upon "British Investments Abroad," and commented upon editorially in the Toronto News. By collating stock exchange publications, government trade statistics, income tax reports, treatises on special industries, works on economics and private inquiries, the writer comes to the startling conclusion that in 1906 Great Britain had invested abroad a total sum of £3,150,000,000; or, in our money, of well over fifteen billion dollars. What may be styled the formal investments are thus set forth:

	Nominal Amount.	Market Value.
America	£1,167,800,000	£1,170,300,000
Africa	468,700,000	535,400,000
Asia	436,500,000	451,300,000
Australasia	346,100,000	347,700,000
Europe	201,500,000	205,200,000
	£2,620,600,000	£2,709,900,000

Or a nominal amount of $12,700,000,000 and a market value of well over thirteen billions.

The figures allotted to British investments in Canada are:

Government Stocks	£ 45,000,000	£ 46,100,000
Railways	164,000,000	158,000,000
Corporation Stocks, Banking, Financial Land, etc	16,100,000	29,300,000
Mines	2,800,000	3,000,000
Miscellaneous	24,000,000	26,000,000
	£252,900,000	£262,400,000

That is to say, the nominal amount of our debt to Britain is $1,224,234,000, and its actual market value is $1,275,264,000.

At present the British investments in Australasia and in the five colonies of South Africa amount in all to a nominal value of £346,100,000 and £383,300,000, and market values of £347,700,000 and £433,900,000 respectively. The impression that Canada secured a smaller share of the Englishman's investments than fell to the lot of the other two great divisions of Britain beyond the seas is shown to be correct. In tabular form the investments in the three compare as follows:

	Nom. Amt.	Mark. Val.	P.C. Adv.
South Africa	$1,862,838,000	$2,108,754,000	13.2
Australasia	1,682,046,000	1,689,822,000	0.4
Canada	1,224,234,000	1,275,264,000	4.1

It may be noted that the amount invested in the United States is less than double that placed in Canada, despite the disparity between the population and financial attractions of the two countries. The nominal value of the capital lodged in the United States is £445,700,000, and its actual value is £449,500,000, an advance of 0.8 per cent.

If we turn to the figures for 1897 we find that the nine years have seen a remarkable change. The British investments in Canada then were:

	Nominal amount.	Market value.
Government stocks	£33,000,000	£34,500,000
Railways	89,000,000	61,000,000
Corporation stocks, banking, financial, land, etc.	11,800,000	13,300,000
Mines	800,000	1,000,000
Miscellaneous	6,000,000	6,800,000
	£140,600,000	£116,600,000

This shows an increase in the face value of our borrowings of £111,000,000 and in the actual value of £145,000,000; and also shows that in 1897 the actual value of our debt to the British capitalist fell short of its face value by 17 per cent. At that time South Africa had absorbed British capital to the extent of £217,100,000 in nominal amount, and this had the enormous market value of £453,200,000—an appreciation of 108 per cent. Australasian borrowings at the same date aggregated £323,500,000 in nominal, and £353,000,000 in market value. During the nine years the British investor has put into Canada $535,000,000, into South Africa nearly $800,000,000, and into Australasia $108,000,00. The South African figures can be explained in part by a reference to the war, the British having been obliged to invest heavily to protect their earlier commitments. Into Canada, whose British borrowings ten years ago were only 43 per cent. of those of Australasia, during the decade five pounds of British money have gone to one to the Antipodes.

It is one thing to owe money and another thing to have received it. The Quarterly writer admits that there is much water in these vast investments. "All the ordinary stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada," he notes, "was issued at a huge discount—the last issue of stock having been made at £75 per cent. discount." Taking this into consideration, we shall not be so vxery far out if we put the amount which Britain has contributed to our development at a billion; the face value of that debt being a billion and a quarter. The sum may surprise some who are wont to complain that the Mother Country does not invest enough of her capital with us.

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CAMAGUEY ELECTRIC CO.

The earnings of the Camaguey Electric Co. for the month of July amounted to $7,328.11 gross, and $3.215.02 net. The total net earnings of the first seven months of this year amounted to $22,197.81, or at the rate of $38,000 for the twelve months, being more than twice the amount required to pay the interest on its bonds. The gross earnings for July show an increase of $2.103.11 over the corresponding month of last year.

Canadian Stocks

Quotations of Securities listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges, with prices at closing on Friday of each week. In stocks listed on both Exchanges, prices quoted are those of the market in which a stock is the more active.

Active Stocks

Par Value	Outstanding Common Stock	Outstanding Preferred Stock	Bonds	Reserve Funds Profit and Loss	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Low.	Range for 7 months, 1907 High	Date	Low	Date	Closing one year ago, Sept. 6. Ask	Bid	Friday, Sept. 6. Ask	Bid	Range for week ending Sept. 5, in market of activity First	High	Low	Last	Sales
							BANKS															
50	10,000,000	....	....	5,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2	Commerce	190½	169½	180	Jan.	170	May	177¼	176¾	163	....	163¼	163¼	162¾	162¾	195
50	3,677,414	....	....	4,645,155	1st July	q. 3	Dominion	283	262½	267	Jan.	*220	June	272	270	....	228	227	227	226½	227	163
100	2,470,360	....	....	2,470,360	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Hamilton	233	210	217	Jan.	200	June	....	221	197	....	196	196	196	196	1
100	4,834,410	....	....	4,834,410	1st Aug.	q. 2¾	Imperial	254½	225	230	Jan.	216	June	236	....	217	....	217	217	217	217	10
100	6,000,000	....	....	4,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2	Merchants	176	160½	170	Jan.	159	May	173	172	162	159	160	160	160	160	33
100	1,000,000	....	....	1,000,000	1st July	q. 2	Metropolitan	202⅛	192	192½	Mar.	192	Mar.	200	....	193	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	3,322,995	....	....	3,322,995	1st July	q. 2½	Molsons	230	204½	215½	Jan.	200	May	228	226	....	....	199	199	199	199	23
100	14,400,000	....	....	11,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Montreal	261	252½	257	Jan.	243½	May	257	252	239	237	237	237	237	237	8
100	3,000,000	....	....	5,250,000	1st July	q. 3	Nova Scotia	297½	273	293	Jan.	280¾	July	300	285	275	....	275	275½	275	275½	69
100	3,000,000	....	....	3,000,000	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Ottawa	233	222	226¾	Feb.	220	Mar.	230	228	215	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	2,500,000	....	....	1,250,000	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	Quebec	145	139½	145	Mar.	130	June	150	142½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	3,900,000	....	....	4,390,000	1st July	q. 2½	Royal	247½	222	242	Jan.	227¾	July	....	236	224	223	224	224½	224	224	28
100	3,000,000	....	....	....	16th Aug.	q. 1½	Sovereign	155½	133	118	July	95	June	139	138	112	....	109¾	110	109¾	110	3
50	1,546,715	....	....	1,646,715	1st Sept.	q. 3	Standard	250¼	223	230½	Feb.	215	July	246	....	218½	216	216¼	217	216¼	217	40
100	3,998,940	....	....	4,498,940	1st Sept.	q. 2½	Toronto	251	222	235½	Jan.	*215½	May	....	233	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	4,351,639	....	....	1,900,000	1st July	q. 1¾	Traders	155	138½	140	Jan.	130	July	143½	142½	....	130	130	130	130	130	34
100	3,098,550	....	....	1,600,000	1st Sept.	s. 3½	Union	158	143½	152	Jan.	143½	May	155½	153	145	....	....	....	....	....	....
							TRANSPORTATION															
100	121,680,000	42,720,000	101,519,411	....	1st April	s. 3½	Canadian Pacific Railway	201	155¾	195⅛	Jan.	*156½	Mar.	177½	177⅜	167¼	166⅜	165⅝	166½	165⅝	166½	128
100	12,500,000	....	21,162,000	1,546,272	1st Aug.	q. 1¼	Detroit United	102	79¼	84½	Jan.	61½	June	95½	94	....	....	64¼	65	63¾	65	827
100	12,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	....	....		Duluth	21	16¾	14	May	13	July	....	20½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	1,350,000	....	600,000	252,053	1st July	q. 1½	Halifax Electric	108	100	104½	Jan.	*94	Mar.	110	102	96	95	97	°97	97	97	75
100	7,500,000	....	8,311,561	....	....		Havana Electric	50	35	45½	Feb.	40	Mar.	50	46	27	23	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	5,000,000	....	....	15th July	q. 1	Havana Electric, preferred	97⅞	79	86	Jan.	70	April	90	....	77	74½	....	....	....	....	....
100	6,395,500	3,274,300	20,030,500	....	1st July	q. 1½	Illinois Traction, preferred	101½	88½	94¼	Feb.	82¾	June	95	94¾	84½	82	81¾	82	81¼	82	75
100	14,000,000	7,000,000	51,865,000	....	15th July	s. 2	Minn., St. P. and Sault Ste. Marie	....	....	136¾	Jan.	91	May	156	155	104½	104¼	105	105	103	104⅛	225
100	9,000,000	....	2,473,333	524,770	1st Aug.	q. 2½	Montreal Street	284	211	239	Jan.	200	June	281½	280¾	192	191	192	192½	191	°192	166
100	840,000	....	....	87,100	19th Jan.	a. 6+1½	Northern Navigation	110½	80½	104	Jan.	89	Mar.	....	100	95	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	7,938,900	....	10,385,000	....	15th June	q. ½	Northern Ohio Traction	33¼	27	30⅝	Jan.	24½	June	31	28	27	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	3,132,000	....	323,146	362,500	1st Sept.	q. 1¼	Richelieu and Ontario	88¼	69¾	82⅞	Jan.	63	June	85	83	66	*64	66¾	°66¾	66¾	66¾	30
100	21,993,900	....	23,284,000	....	....		Rio de Janeiro	48	38½	48⅛	Jan.	38⅞	Mar.	45⅛	45	44	43	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42¾	335
100	563,300	....	....	115,996	1st Jan.	a. 10	St. Lawrence & Chi. Steam Nav. Co.	148	120	126	July	120	April	150	146	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	8,026,637	....	6,000,000	1,785,718	1st July	q. 2	Sao Paulo	146	125	138½	Jan.	114	July	137½	137	115	114½	116½	116½	114¼	114¼	264
100	12,000,000	....	10,866,000	....	1st Aug.	s. 1	Toledo Railway	36¼	25	29½	Jan.	23¾	Mar.	34	31½	24¼	24	24	24	24	24	50
100	8,000,000	....	3,613,373	2,130,708	1st July	q. 1½	Toronto Railway	126	112	115½	Jan.	*100	Mar.	118	117⅛	103	101	100½	101½	100	101¼	305
100	9,000,000	2,600,000	6,993,000	....	1st July	q. 1½	Tri-City. preferred	95	88½	90½	Jan.	82½	July	....	....	80	79¾	80	80	80	80	50
100	1,164,000	....	720,000	124,781	10th July	q. 1¼	Trinidad Electric	92	80	78½	April	70	April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	20,100,000	3,000,000	16,546,000	1,281,348	15th Aug.	q. 1¼	Twin City	122¼	102½	108½	Jan.	87¾	Mar.	115¼	114½	91½	91	90½	91½	90¼	91	498
100	4,500,000	....	5,000,000	908,688	1st July	q. 2	Winnipeg Electric	190	160	186	Feb.	165	July	170	165	....	....	140	140	140	140	20
							TELEGRAPH, LIGHT AND POWER															
100	10,625,000	....	3,363,000	3,849,846	15th July	q. 2	Bell Telephone	158¾	145	145	Jan.	†125	Mar.	....	†145	128	126	129	129	128	128	45
50	2,500,000	....	....	2,004,149	1st Aug.	q. 2½	Consumers Gas	209	200	206	Jan.	185	June	208	205	200	198	198	198	198	198	13
100	41,380,400	....	....	....	1st July	q. 1	Mackay, common	77⅛	57⅞	75⅛	Jan.	63¾	Mar.	73½	73⅜	65	64⅞	63¼	65	63¼	65	496
100	....	50,000,000	....	727,547	1st July	q. 1	Mackay, preferred	76⅛	68	71½	Jan.	*64⅛	June	71¾	71¼	65	63½	63½	64	63¼	°63¾	118
100	13,585,000	....	12,000,000	1,050,428	....		Mexican Light and Power Co.	70	47½	57½	Feb.	43	July	58	56	45	42½	42¼	43	42¼	43	150
100	17,000,000	....	8,464,000	1,201,158	15th Aug.	q. 1½	Montreal Power	99½	86	96½	July	81¾	Mar.	95	94½	92¼	92	92	92½	91¾	91⅞	528
100	2,997,900	....	1,000,000	518,057	1st July	q. 2	Toronto Electric Light	171	152	160	Jan.	142	Mar.	....	160½	150	....	....	....	....	....	....
							INDUSTRIALS AND MISCELLANEOUS															
100	4,700,000	300,000	....	1,969,354	1st July	q. 2½	Canadian General Electric	155	130	136½	Jan.	113½	July	142½	....	....	115	116½	116¾	115	115	155
100	20,000,000	5,000,000	9,642,000	....	....		Dominion Steel, common	34¼	20½	25	Jan.	16¾	Jan.	28	27⅞	24	23¾	22½	23¾	21	22½	2,383
100	5,000,000	....	....	....	....		Dominion Steel, preferred	83½	60	66½	Jan.	48	July	78	77	53	51½	55	°55½	52½	52½	132
100	15,000,000	....	5,612,164	1,825,940	1st July	q. 1	Dominion Coal	84½	58	70¼	Mar.	55	June	77	73	48	46½	46½	47	46	47	350
100	....	3,000,000	....	....	1st Aug.	s. 3½	Dominion Coal, preferred	122	112	112	Feb.	*105	July	....	....	100	99	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	10
100	5,000,000	1,854,397	7,337,160	1,394,000	....		Dominion Textile, common	....	....	46	June	44	July	....	....	45	43½	....	....	....	....	....
100	5,000,000	1,854,397	7,337,160	1,394,000	15th July	q. 1¾	Dominion Textile,, preferred	109¾	95¼	*99	Jan.	83½	July	103	102	84½	83⅛	83	84	83	84	88
100	2,000,000	....	1,000,000	528,003	20th April	s. 3	Lake of Woods Milling	100	89	90	Feb.	70¼	July	97¾	97	75	74¼	71¾	74	70½	74	734
100	....	1,500,000	....	....	11th June	q. 1¾	Lake of Woods Milling, preferred	115	108	112	Feb.	105	June	120	114	*106	....	104	104	104	104	15
100	700,000	....	....	227,417	8th July	int. 2½	Montreal Steel	114	97	98½	Feb.	96	April	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	800,000	....	....	8th July	q. 1¾	Montreal Steel, preferred	115	106	106	May	°94	July	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	6,000,000	....	....	15,577	20th July	q. 3	a Nipissing Mines Co.	....	....	15	Jan.	8	July	....	....	9	8	8½	8⅞	8	8	368
100	4,987,600	....	3,752,000	2,617,051	15th July	q. 1½	Nova Scotia Steel, common	74½	60	79	Feb.	65	June	69	67½	67	66¾	65½	66	65½	66	89
100	....	1,030,000	....	....	15th July	q. 2	Nova Scotia Steel, preferred	125	118	*120	Jan	111	July	....	....	....	....	110	110	110	110	35
100	1,250,000	....	1,000,000	1,209,370	Sept.	a. 7	Ogilvie Flour	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
100	....	2,000,000	....	....	1st Sept.	q. 1¾	Ogilvie Flour, preferred	130	123	121	Feb.	111	April	130	123	115	*112	112	112	112	112	124

*Ex-div. †Ex-allotment a—Quotations per $5 share. °Less than ten shares.

Inactive Stocks

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve and Contingent.	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Low	Latest price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
						BANKS					
243	4,866,666	....	2,238,666	4th Apr.	3+1	British North America	146⅛	141	155	....	152¾
100	2,950,750	....	1,860,000	1st July	q. 2	Eastern Townships	163¼	160	161	....	160
100	2,482,250	....	1,600,000	1st Sep.	q. 2	Hochelaga	163	†144	141	*139¾	145
30	1,794,948	....	750,000	1st Sep.	q. 1¾	Nationale	124	121	....	....	120
100	709,300	....	1,195,295	1st July	q. 3	New Brunswick	....	....	....	....	272
						LOAN AND TRUST					
50	630,200	1,032,603	283,000	2nd July	s. 3	Agricultural Loan	....	....	....	....	122
100	1,004,000	3,138,798	515,000	2nd July	s. 3½	Canada Landed	125	117½	....	120	122
10	6,000,000	13,857,807	2,450,000	1st July	s. 3	Canada Permanent	131	124	120	....	120
100	1,500,000	4,673,890	1,050,000	1st July	q. 2	Central Canada	172	160	....	160	160
10	2,398,701	p 2,456,900 d 147,413	119,808	1st July	s. 3	Col. Investment, preferred	89	75	....	65	65
50	934,617	394,045	107,590	30th June	s. 2	Dominion Savings	73	70	....	70	71½
100	1,100,000	1,671,417	504,080	2nd July	s. 3	Hamilton Provident	124	120	120	....	120
50	1,900,000	5,271,479	1,600,000	2nd July	s. 4½	Huron and Erie	188½	183	....	180	180
100	735,481	547,746	78,720	2nd July	s. 2½	Imperial Loan	70	70	....	....	70
100	700,000	1,005,434	310,000	2nd July	s. 3	Landed Banking	125	121	....	121	124
50	1,000,000	2,243,355	264,310	2nd July	s. 3	London and Canadian Loan	111¼	105	106	....	102½
50	686,891	518,919	134,000	1st July	s. 3	London Loan and Savings	....	....	....	....	119
25	500,000	....	438,096	15th Mar.	s. 3½ plus ½	Montreal Loan	138	*133¼	....	....	133
£10	£150,000	£598,225	£145,000		5 s. plus 2½	North of Scotland	....	....	....	....	....
100	1,000,,000	....	450,000	2nd July	1¾	National Trust	157	155	....	157	158
50	1,200000	1,594,326	685,000	2nd July	s. 3¼	Ontario Loan and Debenture	140	128¼	....	....	130½
40	373,720	119,260	82,500	2nd July	s. 2½ plus ½	Real Estate Loan	90	85	85	....	85
100	1,000,000	....	375,000	2nd July	s. 3¾	Toronto General Trusts	160	140	....	....	150
50	724,550	1,274,108	305,000	2nd July	s. 3	Toronto Mortgage Co	115½	105½	112	....	109

Par Value	Common Stock Outstanding	Bonds, Preferred Stock or Deben'res Outstanding	Reserve	Last Dividend Date	Per cent.	STOCK	Range for year 1906 High	Low	Latest price Ask	Bid	Last Sale
100	1,000,000	1,105,536	580,000	1st July	q. 1½	Toronto Savings	....	....	....	....	120
						OTHER COMPANIES					
25	850,000	550,000	....	3 % passed		British America Assurance	98	97	....	....	97
100	1,511,400	1,270,000	....	3½ for 6 mos. Nov. 20, '05		British Columbia Packers, pfd	80½	59¾	....	....	°75
100	2,700,000	b 2,000,000	....	15 June	1	Canadian Col. Cotton	60	45	....	49½	53½
400	1,000,000	....	44,865	1st July	4	Canada Life Assurance	163	163	....	....	155
100	3,000,000	....	....	July	q. 1	Canadian Converters, Limited	60	60	....	....	59¾
100	500,000	....	46,333	1st July	q. 2	Canadian Salt	110¼	*108	....	....	108
12½	733,841	....	....	a		Canada North-West Land	500	400	....	....	435
100	565,000	....	30,000	....		City Dairy	38	21½	37	....	35
100	346,350	....	....	2nd July	1¾	City Dairy, preferred	94½	*82½	90	....	85
100	100,000	....	....	1st July	s. 7½	Confederation Life Association	285	272½	....	....	285
50	1,000,000	....	....	15th July	q. 1½	Dominion Telegraph	121	*119	118	....	118
100	1,700,000	2,895,700	....	15th July	s. 2½	Hamilton Electric Power, pfd	....	....	....	....	....
100	450,000	....	....	1st July	q. 1½	Imperial Life Assurance	149	149	....	....	150
100	500,000	b 344,000	90,474	Sep.	s. 3½	Intercolonial Coal	90	84	....	....	85
100	....	219,700	....	Sep.	s. 3	Intercolonial Coal, preferred	....	....	....	....	100½
100	1,600,000	b 1,200,000	....	5th Aug.	s. 3	Laurentide Paper	107½	89½	....	87	87
100	....	1,200,000	....	1st July	q. 1¾	Laurentide Paper, preferred	114¾	100½	106	100	99¾
100	404,610	b 102,083	75,000	1st Sep.	s. 3	London Electric	95	89¾	....	....	89¾
40	531,792	b 500,000	....	30th June	s. 3½	London Street	97¼	97¼	....	....	97¼
100	3,000,000	b 350,000	....	15th June	q. 1¾	Montreal Cotton	135	122	....	119	125
40	2,000,000	....	98,098	15th July	q. 2	Montreal Telegraph	171	162	158	150	157
100	701,700	b 111,000	123,953	2nd July	s. 4	Niagara Navigation	133½	117	117	....	115
100	925,000	b 819,000	....	....		Niagara, St. Cath. and Toronto	80	75	....	75	80
100	998,200	500,000	230,564	2nd July	q. 2½	Ottawa Electric Railway	....	....	....	....	....
100	6,500,000	b 4,500,000	100,000	....		Shawinigan Water and Power Co.	....	....	....	46	....
20	1,500,000	1,000,000	....	passed		Western Assurance	98	96	....	....	96
100	600,000	b 1,100,000	....	July	s.4 plus 1	Windsor Hotel	105	100	....	....	105

NOTE.—s means semi-annually ; q.—quarterly ; plus indicates bonus ; b. means bonds. p.—Preferred stock. d.—Debentures. o.—Less than ten shares. a.—$12.50 per share return of capital payable March 15, 1907.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged at 4½ per cent. A year ago it was 3½ per cent. Two years ago it was raised from 2½ to 3 per cent. The statement of the bank shows the proportion of reserves to liabilities 50.03 per cent., compared with 49.40 per cent. last week, 50.10 last year, and 44.95 two years ago. The gain of .63 per cent. this week compares with a loss of .95 per cent. last year, and a loss of 1.27 per cent. two years ago. The statement shows:

		Increase.
Reserves	£27,513,000	£ 206,000
Circulation	29,466,000	291,000
Bullion	39,832,786	495,342
Other securities	22,811,000	*78,000
Public deposits	....	*1,344,000
Other deposits	35,285,239	1,067,000
Notes reserve	25,697,000	96 000
Gov't securities	14,852,600	236,000

*Decrease.

UNCLE SAM OIL CO.

The Uncle Sam Oil Co. was a Kansas promotion which inserted blanket advertisements in the Canadian daily press. The Financial Post advised Canadians on the folly of putting any money in the concern. Application was made for a receiver for the company. The Secretary-Treasurer, H. H. Tucker, has this week completed three months in jail at Leavenworth, Kansas, for contempt of court.

The firm of Watson & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, which failed on Thursday, included, in addition to Lewis Watson, the Exchange member, and others, H. V. Jones the famous crop expert. The firm had an office in Winnipeg, but it is said that there were no important losses there.

THE BOND MARKET

Week Ending September 6, 1907.

BONDS	Rate	Closing Asked	Bid	Sales Week Sept. 5 $
Bell Telephone Co.	5	106¾	....	....
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.	6	....	94¾	....
Commercial Cable Co.	4	....	....	....
Dominion Coal Co.	5	97	....	....
Dominion Cotton Mills Co.	6	93	92	3,500
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	5	71¾	71	4,000
Dominion Textile Co., Series A.	6	90	84½	500
Do. Do. Series B.	6	90	84½	....
Do. Do. Series C.	6	90	84½	1,000
Do. Do. Series D.	6	92	84½	....
Electrical Development Co.	5	....	....	....
Halifax Electric Tramway Co.	5	101½	....	....
Havana Electric Railway Co.	5	90	80	....
Intercolonial Coal Co.	5	....	....	....
Keewatin Flour Mills	6	....	....	5,000
Lake of the Woods Milling Co.	6	....	....	....
Laurentide Paper Co.	6	....	....	....
Magdalen Islands	6	....	100	....
Mexican Electric Light Co.	5	72	....	2,500
Mexican Light & Power Co.	5	78	77¾	....
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co.	4½	97	....	....
Montreal Street Railway Co.	4½	101	....	....
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. 1st Mtg.	6	....	106	3,000
Do. Do. Cons. Mtg.	6	104½	101	....
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	6	116	114	1,000
Price Bros. Co.	6	....	....	....
Rio de Janeiro Tramway, L. & P. Co.	5	71	70¾	45,000
St. John Railway	5	....	....	....
Sao Paulo Tramway L. & P. Co.	5	92	90¾	500
Winnipeg Elec. Street R'y. Co.	5	....	....	4,000
Montreal City, Stock	7	....	....	....
Montreal City, Stock	4	....	....	....

BANK CLEARINGS.

The bank clearings for the first week in September, which is one of the small ones of the year, owing to the Labor Day holiday, show, in most instances, a small gain over last year. Edmonton, which has been running pretty close to last year's figures, makes a surprising gain for a short week. The record for the week ending Sept. 5th is:

	1907.	1906.
Montreal	$26,196,773	$27,873,825
Toronto	17,958,680	17,848,368
Winnipeg	10,543,895	8'832,707
Vancouver	3,880,370	2,603,999
Ottawa	2,516,978	2,462,696
Quebec	1 848,788	1,857,128
Halifax	1,770,878	1,739,759
Hamilton	1,588,324	1,244,199
St. John	1,164,571	1 023,332
London	1,052,792	864,101
Victoria	862 645	817,749
Calgary	1,171,378	908,355
Edmonton	1,032,985	608,709

CURB QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending September 6, 1907.

NAME	Stock Issued.	Acreage.	Week ending Sept. 5 High	Low	Sales	Closing bid Sept. 6
Abitibi & Cobalt Mining Co.	....	....	.05	.05	100	.05
Beaver Consolidated Mines	1,000,000	20	....	....	....	....
Buffalo Mines Co.	900,000	40	....	....	....	....
Cobalt Lake Mining Co.	3,930,866	....	.17	.17	100	.14
Cobalt Silver Queen	1,500,000	58	.91	.91	100	....
Cleveland Cobalt Silver Mines	1,000,000	114	....	....	....	....
Coniagas	4,000,000	40	4.45	4.20	250	4.10
Foster Cobalt Mining Co.	1,000,000	40	.75	.65	3,325	....
Green-Meehan Mining Co.	1,500,000	40	....	....	....	....
Kerr Lake Mining Co.	3,000,000	52	....	....	....	....
McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines	2,000,000	120	....	....	....	....
Nova Scotia Silver Cobalt M. Co.	1,800,000	....	.22	.20	4,800	.20
Peterson Lake	2,500,000	225	.17	.16	3,800	.17
Red Rock Silver Mining Co.	1,000,000	30	....	....	....	....
Rothschild Cobalt Co.	500,000	40	....	....	....	....
Silver Leaf Mining Co.	5,000,000	40	.08	.07	1,450	.06
Temiscaming Mining Co.	2,500,000	210	....	....	....	....
Trethewey	1,000,000	40	.59	.56	3,030	.56
University Mines	1,000,000	56	....	....	....	....

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

NAME	Stock Issued	Bonds and Pref. Stocks	Week ending Sept. 5 High	Low	Sales	Closing bid Sept. 5
Brit. Col. Packers' Ass'n. Com.	1,511,400	$1,270,000	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Mining & Smelting	4,698,886	....	....	....	....	....
Consolidated Rubber Bonds	2,141,300	822,200	1.15	1.15	2	....
Consolidated Rubber Stock, Pref.		2,600,000b	....	....	....	....
Canada Cycle & Motor Co.	800,000	....	....	....	....	....
Dominion Iron & Steel, 2nd Mtg.	20,000,000	2,178,000	....	....	....	....
Dominion Park Bonds	400,000	250,000	....	....	....	....
Havana Central Bonds	6,250,000	6,250,000	....	....	....	....
Illinois Traction Com.	5,810,000	3,214,300	....	....	....	....
Lachine Sinking Fund, 5 p.c. bonds	....	4,000,000	....	....	....	....
Mexico Tramways	6,000,000	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec Railway, L. & P. Co.	2,500,000	2,500,000b	....	....	....	....
Rogers, Wm. A., Com.	750,000	900,999	....	....	....	....
Rogers, Wm. A., Pref.	900,000	....	....	....	....	....
Standard Loan Co.	1,125,000	d 600,000	....	....	....	....
Sun & Hastings Savings & Loan Co.	937,000	d 52,000	....	....	....	....
Tri-City Railway & Light Co., Com.	9,000,000	2,600,000	....	....	....	....
Union Bank of Halifax	1,500,000	....	....	....	....	....
Western Bank of Canada	555,000	....	....	....	....	....
	d Debentures	b Bonds				